THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1793. [N° 1632.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Thurſday, April 25.

[Debate on Mr. Sheridan's motion to impeach Lord Auckland, continued.]

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that comparing either the notice given by the Hon. Gentleman, (Mr. Sheridan) or the terms of his motion, with the whole tenor and ſubſtance of his ſpeech, he found it extremely difficult to adhere to the ſubject of the notice and of the addreſs moved for, and at the ſame time to touch upon any part of the ſpeech of the Honorable Gentleman—The notice given was of a motion, for the removal and impeachment of Lord Auckland on account of the memorial of the 5th of April, ſigned by him and preſented to the States General of the United Provinces; and the addreſs moved for, went to a cenſure of his conduct as improper, though it ſtopped ſhort with reſpect to the removal and impeachment. The ſpeech, however of the Honorable Gentleman conſiſted, in a great meaſure, of invectives againſt the King of Pruſſia and the Empreſs of Ruſſia with which the ſubject of the addreſs had no connection whatever. As to the preciſe queſtion before the Houſe he had no difficulty in maintaining that none of the imputations in the addreſs aroſe out of the memorial, upon any fair or juſt conſtruction of it; indeed it expreſſed no more, with reſpect to the horrible act lately perpetrated in France, and the perſons immediately concerned in its perpetration than thoſe ſentiments of juſt horror and deteſtation, which muſt be ſtrongly felt by every generous mind, and had been already ſanctioned by the reſolutions of that houſe; theſe therefore muſt, by parity of reaſoning, be equally liable to the charge of leading either to an endleſs war, or to an ignominious peace. There was a word, he ſaid, in the memorial which went to put the principle of the war upon any other footing than that which had been uniformly avowed by his Majeſty's Miniſters. It was unqueſtionably his ſincere wiſh, and he thought it a benevolent wiſh, that a crime ſo atrocious as the murder of the French King ſhould meet its juſt puniſhment, ſo as to afford an awful and uſeful leſſon to the preſent and to future ages; but whatever might be his wiſh on the ſubject it did not certainly belong to this country to inflict ſuch puniſhment, or to inſiſt that it ſhould be inflicted, and he meant therefore diſtinctly to ſay, that we had no ſuch object in view in entering upon the preſent war. We had declared previouſly, that if the crime ſhould be committed, we would afford no aſylum to the [illegible] were we not well entitled to do ſo? Did our being at war for other cauſes prevent us from expreſſing our feelings on ſuch a ſubject, and would our doing ſo alter the principle of the war? A total miſapprehenſion ſeemed to have run through the ſpeech of the Honorable Gentleman, in recurring to the different opinions which had been entertained with reſpect to what would or would not have been a juſt and proper cauſe of our declaring war againſt France; he ſeemed entirely to forget that France had made war on us, and had dragged us into it by their unjuſt and unprovoked aggreſſion. In ſuch a ſituation, it neceſſarily became the principle of the war on our part, to meet the attack to make [illegible] to repel and exhauſt the force of the enemy, and to ſecure ſecurity to ourſelves, and our allies.—What word then, he would aſk, was there in the memorial on which to found the queſtion with reſpect to the cauſe of war, or effect of the queſtion with reſpect to the conclusion of Peace. But, ſays the Honorable Gentleman, how can you afterwards treat with perſons to whom you have applied ſuch harſh and opprobrious expreſſions? If there were really any force in this obſervation, the cenſure would equally be againſt that Houſe as againſt the noble Lord; for they had, in terms no leſs ſtrong, expreſſed their abhorrence of a deed, which no man could approve, who had one ſpark of juſtice or humanity in his compoſition. We were certainly more pledged by the memorial, than by the declaration of that Houſe. The Honorable Gentleman had, however, introduced an exaggeration of his argument, by ſuppoſing that the vengeance which he aſked of us is not to be confined to the immediate perpetrator of the King's murder, but was to go to the extirpation of eight or nine millions of people who had conſented to it. He would now beg to call the attention of the Houſe, to what is really the meaning of the papers, upon which this criminal accuſation againſt Lord Auckland is founded. The Honorable Gentleman had objected to the tranſlation of one paſſage, and ſeemed to think that the original would bear rather a different meaning, upon a proper conſtruction. He truſted Gentlemen would not think it prudent, upon a matter of conſtruction, to found any motion for removal or impeachment againſt the Noble Lord (Auckland) who had unqueſtionably rendered the moſt eſſential ſervice to his country. But, taking the Honorable Gentleman's own interpretation of the memorial:—Was it there ſaid, that any offence had been committed againſt the Dutch laws, or any demand made that they ſhould be executed by the States-General? No—nor had the perſons ſuppoſed to be alluded to been ſent into any Dutch cuſtody. There was nothing more than an aſſertion made by Lord Auckland with reſpect to Divine Providence, in bringing to juſtice perſons who had been guilty of ſuch an atrocious crime;—and how bringing them to juſtice?—It was well known that an idea was then entertained with great confidence, as to a counter-revolution, and there eſtabliſhment of the conſtitutional monarchy of France, and to which more faith had been given than he could approve of. But when ſuch an idea exiſted ſo ſtrongly, it would ſurely be more natural to give a fair conſtruction to the memorial from the context and from circumſtances, rather than to look for invidious conſtructions; and to ſuppoſe the meaning of the Noble Lord to have been, that if proper penal tribunal ſhould be eſtabliſhed in France, they might be delivered up to the juſtice of their own country. What rule of juſtice or laws of nations could reprobate this? Are there not ſome crimes [illegible] that foreign country, where the criminals may have taken refuge, are bound to act miniſterially in delivering them up to be tried in their own country? In the caſe of forgery this has been done, it being looked upon as a crime ſo dangerous to a commercial country:—He knew indeed of no inſtance in which this country had delivered up any of its [illegible]; but we have often availed ourſelves of the reaſon by demanding and procuring criminals to be delivered up to us: We did ſo in a caſe which bore no remote analogy to the preſent; there was a time when the Ambaſſador of this country made a demand of the States General to deliver up certain regicides, and they were delivered up, tried and executed. Is it to be imputed as crime to Lord Auckland, that in ſuch a caſe, he ſhould have acted with ſome degree of warmth on the ſpur of the occaſion; and following out the very principles which had been acted upon by that Houſe? But, in addition to what he had already ſaid, upon general principles, he begged to ſay further, that a perſon abſent, particularly when abſent on public ſervice, is certainly entitled to candour and protection; though he did not ſay that abſence, even on public ſervice, ought to exempt perſons for ever from the puniſhment of crime. The recent ſervices of the Noble Lord, which had been eminent in a very high degree, and of the moſt important benefit to this country, ought ſurely to be taken into conſideration. Theſe were the feelings which impreſſed him [illegible] to the immediate object before the Houſe. One [illegible] had been introduced by the Hon. Gentleman, to which it was not his intention to follow [illegible]; though they had operated on his mind, to ſhew [illegible] motive had influenced him in bringing forward the preſent meaſure, to account for which he had found himſelf a good deal puzzled. He could not ſuppoſe, that it proceeded from any malevolence or grudge towards the Noble Lord, this he knew was impoſſible; and beſides, it muſt have been ill gratified, by pronouncing what applied to him a high panegyric on the Noble Lord. Did then the motive of the Hon. Gentleman be exceſs generoſity; or, what could it be? He had indeed ſeemed (perhaps not for the beſt) completely at a loſs, in conjecture what were the motives of the Right Hon. Gentleman. Under the [illegible] againſt Lord Auckland, he had entered into a great [illegible] of conteſted politics; and, without pointing out means of terminating the war, or of procuring to this country honourable [illegible] ſecurity, his arguments would go to diſarm us [illegible]; and to ſay, that from our adherence of certain unjuſtifiable proceedings of the King of Pruſſia and the Empreſs of Ruſſia, we ought not to ally ourſelves to them, even for good purpoſes. He was as ready [illegible] any man, to admit ſome of their acts to have been unjuſtifiable; and he held the Partition of Poland in the [illegible] abhorrence. He was no friend to uſurpation and aggraſſement in crowned heads, more than in other [illegible]. He muſt, however, look to the degree of danger; and was fully ſatisfied that, ſince the world began, in the whole page of hiſtory, there would not be found any inſtance of conqueſt or tyranny carried on by any ſyſtem of [illegible] or under the influence of any regular government, equal in the leaſt remote degree, in point of danger to that which we are now oppoſing: a danger which threatened the whole of Europe, and was, in particular manner, alarming to this country, as attacking the whole frame and fabric of its conſtitution and government. In a ſituation ſuch as this, will you not oppoſe anarchy and anarchy, becauſe you diſapprove the partition of Poland. Infamous, indeed, as was this partition of Poland, it was not worſe than the laſt partition; and, was I to aſk the opinion of Gentlemen who come forward on the other ſide of the Houſe, upon the preſent occaſion, that, after that partition, if this country ought to have conſidered any alliance with Ruſſia, in the light which is now contended for; *(Here there was a cry of hear hear!)*—If you do not approve of all the meaſures of the King of Pruſſia, or the Empreſs of Ruſſia, will you, on that account, refuſe to accept their aſſiſtance, in a juſt and neceſſary war? A war neither begun nor carried on by this country for the purpoſe of interfering in the internal polity of France, or of eſtabliſhing in that country any form of government whatever. An object, therefore, the attainment whereof was not eſſential towards the termination of the war, on our part however important it might be to the general intereſts of Europe, —to the happineſs and proſperity of the French nation, and to the intereſts of this country in particular; and, in all their reſpects, he was free to confeſs, that it ſeemed to him of the higheſt importance. It was fairly, however, impoſſible to ſay, that we ought not to cooperate to a juſt end, with thoſe powers with whom we are at preſent allied; and to endeavour, by a vigorous proſecution of the war, to procure an honourable and ſafe peace, and a reaſonable ſecurity, for ourſelves and for the reſt of Europe. *[To be continued.]*

FOR THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

EXTRACT.

THE more men are enlightened, the more they will be free, and the leſs difficult will be the attainment of freedom. But let us not teach our paſſions to form a league againſt reaſon; let us conceal from them the neceſſary and firm union which exiſts between knowledge and liberty; and let us not too ſoon inform them that a nation without prejudice muſt infallibly be free. Except Theocracies, it is the immediate intereſts of all governments that the people ſhould be humane and enlightened. Let us not teach them that their moſt diſtant intereſts is to leave men in a ſtate of ignorance. Let us not oblige them to chooſe between the intereſt of pride; and that of repoſe and fame.—To induce them to love Reaſon, ſhe muſt always appear in a gentle and peaceful form; and, far from terrifying them by imprudent threats, while ſhe aſks their ſuppoſ muſt offer her own. If we attack oppreſſors before we have taught the oppreſſed, we ſhall riſk the loſs of liberty and the death of Reaſon. Hiſtory affords proofs of this truth. How often, in ſpite of the generous efforts of the friends of freedom, has a ſingle battle reduced Nations to the ſlavery of ages!

And what is the kind of liberty enjoyed by thoſe nations which have recovered it by force of arms, and not by the force of reaſon? It has been temporary freedom, and ſo diſturbed by ſtorms that it remains doubtful whether it were or were not an advantage. Have not moſt of them confounded the forms of republicaniſm with the enjoyment of right, and the deſpotiſm of numbers with freedom. How many unjuſt laws, contrary to the rights of nature, have dishonored the code of all nations which have recovered their liberty, during thoſe ages in which reaſon was ſtill in its childhood! Why not profit by this fatal experience, and divinely wait the progreſs of knowledge, in order to obtain freedom more effectual, more ſubſtantial, and more peaceful? Why purchaſe it by torrents of blood, and inevitable confuſion, and give that to chance which muſt certainly and without bloodſhed beſtow? In order to be more free and to be ever ſo, we ſhould wait the time when Men, releaſed from their prejudices and governed by Reaſon, will be worthy of Freedom, becauſe they will know what are its true claims.

Condorcet's Eſquiſſe.

COBLENTZ, April 10.

Harangue by the King of Pruſſia to the emigrants, made to paſs in review before him, to be ſent to the frontiers, after Dumourier's deſert.

Come near, you ſcurvy raſcals; you who carry war and miſery with you, wherever you go. My ſtates, which you have filled with vermin, baniſh you forever; and deſtine you to the frontiers, which you can approach only in fear and trembling.

When we are poor, weak, cowardly, incapable of ſupporting the fatigues of an eight day campaign, we muſt ſubmit to whoever will give us laws. As a mark of favour, I leave you happy then in the privilege of becoming cooks, in our lines.

For this once, I furniſh you with arms again. If you allow them to be pillaged; or if, on the firſt gun fired, you throw them away, as you have already done, you will be turned into the ditches of Sileſia, or driven off entirely as vagabonds. I march with you to the frontiers; but if my troops are again routed, by your puſillanimity, you may expect my Pruſſians to revenge thereupon your ſons, the ſons of their brothers in arms.—March! and as you ſay you are gentlemen, firſt receive the compliments of the Sans Culottes, who are ſo very deſirous of encountering you.

WINCHESTER (*Virginia*) July 8.

An American artiſt has lately propoſed for the public ſervice, a certain diſcovery in the uſe of fire arms, whereby a ſoldier, without the leaſt hurry or embarraſſment, can fire 30, 40, or more ſhots, in the ſpace of one minute. If we conſider that the proſperity, ſafety and even political exiſtence of nations are ſuſpended on the fate of war; and that, after all the manœuvres, toils and expence of whole campaigns, the party which can kill 5 for 2, in the ſpace of 2 or 3 minutes, cloſe fighting, is morally certain of victory, we may be diſpoſed to view an experiment of this kind, in a light of ſome importance. As a ſubject of curious novelty, it is by no means contemptible.

The author, we underſtand is ſpeculating upon the ſtratagem and ſcalping among the ſavages on our frontiers; and from the ſpecimen we have ſeen, it may probably have a very powerful effect. The principles of this invention appear to be ſimple and original. [illegible] ſhots intended to be ſuddenly fired are to be charged into the gun at once, and fired off at intervals, juſt ſufficient to receive the fight of a new object, with ſuch ſtops and reſerves as may be thought proper.

WASHINGTON, July 4.

At the laying of the corner ſtone of the Hotel to be built by lottery, in the Federal City, upwards of 1500 people were preſent, and walked from thence in proceſſion, preceded by a lodge of Freemaſons, to a dinner, the principal diſh of which conſiſted of an ox roaſted whole. A number of toaſts were drank on the occaſion, and the day concluded with much harmony, &c. &c.

N. B. The principal front of the Hotel will extend one hundred and twenty feet, and the aſſembly room will be 40 by 60. The whole will form the moſt magnificent building in America, perhaps in any other country.

ELIZABETH-TOWN (*Maryland*) June 15.

A gentleman from Cumberland, Alleghany county in this ſtate laſt week ſold and delivered to a merchant in this town good maple ſugar, to the value of nearly 1200 being part of the produce and manufactory of ſaid county.

We are informed that there is, or ſoon will be for ſale in ſaid county, about five tons of this excellent ſugar.

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1793. [N° 1632.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Thurſday, April 25.

[Debate on Mr. Sheridan's motion to impeach Lord Auckland, continued.]

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that comparing either the notice given by the Hon. Gentleman, (Mr. Sheridan) or the terms of his motion, with the whole tenor and ſubſtance of his ſpeech, he found it extremely difficult to adhere to the ſubject of the notice and of the addreſs moved for, and at the ſame time to touch upon any part of the ſpeech of the Honorable Gentleman—The notice given was of a motion, for the removal and impeachment of Lord Auckland on account of the memorial of the 5th of April, ſigned by him and preſented to the States General of the United Provinces; and the addreſs moved for, went to a cenſure of his conduct as improper, though it ſtopped ſhort with reſpect to the removal and impeachment. The ſpeech, however of the Honorable Gentleman conſiſted, in a great meaſure, of invectives againſt the King of Pruſſia and the Empreſs of Ruſſia with which the ſubject of the addreſs had no connection whatever. As to the preciſe queſtion before the Houſe he had no difficulty in maintaining that none of the imputations in the addreſs aroſe out of the memorial, upon any fair or juſt conſtruction of it; indeed it expreſſed no more, with reſpect to the horrible act lately perpetrated in France, and the perſons immediately concerned in its perpetration than thoſe ſentiments of juſt horror and deteſtation, which muſt be ſtrongly felt by every generous mind, and had been already ſanctioned by the reſolutions of that houſe; theſe therefore muſt, by parity of reaſoning, be equally liable to the charge of leading either to an endleſs war, or to an ignominious peace. There was not a word, he ſaid, in the memorial which went to put the principle of the war upon any other footing than that which had been uniformly avowed by his Majeſty's Miniſters. It was unqueſtionably his ſincere wiſh, and he thought it a benevolent wiſh, that a crime ſo atrocious as the murder of the French King ſhould meet its juſt puniſhment, ſo as to afford an awful and uſeful leſſon to the preſent and to future ages: but whatever might be his wiſh on the ſubject it did not certainly belong to this country to inflict ſuch puniſhment, or to inſiſt that it ſhould be inflicted, and he meant therefore diſtinctly to ſay, that we had no ſuch object in view in entering upon the preſent war. We had declared previouſly, that if the crime ſhould be committed, we would afford no aſylum to the perpetrators of ſuch a horrid deed: were we not well entitled to do ſo? Did our being at war for other cauſes prevent us from expreſſing our feelings on ſuch a ſubject, and would our doing ſo alter the principle of the war? A total miſapprehenſion ſeemed to have run through the ſpeech of the Honorable Gentleman, in recurring to the different opinions which had been entertained with reſpect to what would or would not have been a juſt and proper cauſe of our declaring war againſt France; he ſeemed entirely to forget that France had made war on us, and had dragged us into it by their unjuſt and unprovoked aggreſſion. In ſuch a ſituation, it neceſſarily became the principle of the war on our part, to meet the attack ſo made, to repel and exhauſt the force of the enemy, and to acquire ſecurity for ourſelves, and our allies.—What word then, he would aſk, was there in the memorial on queſtion which varied the cauſe of war, or affected the queſtion with reſpect to the concluſion of Peace. But, ſays the Honorable Gentleman, how can we afterwards treat with perſons, to whom you have applied ſuch harſh and opprobrious expreſſions? If there were really any force in this obſervation, the cenſure would equally be againſt that Houſe as againſt the noble Lord; for they had, in terms no leſs ſtrong, expreſſed their abhorrence of a deed, which no man could approve, who had one ſpark of juſtice or humanity in his compoſition. We were certainly no more pledged by the memorial, than by the declaration of that Houſe. The Honorable Gentleman had, however, introduced an exaggeration of his argument, by ſuppoſing that the vengeance which he talked of was not to be confined to the immediate perpetrator of the King's murder, but was to go to the extirpation of eight or nine millions of people who had conſented to it. He would now beg to call the attention of the Houſe, to what is really the meaning of the papers, upon which this criminal accuſation againſt Lord Auckland is founded. The Honorable Gentleman had objected to the tranſlation of one paſſage, and ſeemed to think that the original would bear rather a different meaning, upon a proper conſtruction. He truſted Gentlemen would not think it prudent, upon a matter of conſtruction, to found any motion for removal or impeachment againſt the Noble Lord (Auckland) who had unqueſtionably rendered the moſt eſſential ſervice to his country. But, taking the Honorable Gentleman's own interpretation of the memorial:—Was it there ſaid, that any offence had been committed againſt the Dutch laws, or any demand made that they ſhould be executed by the States-General? No—nor had the perſons ſuppoſed to be alluded to been ſent into any Dutch cuſtody. There was nothing more than an aſſection made by Lord Auckland with reſpect to Divine Providence, in bringing to juſtice perſons who had been guilty of ſuch an atrocious crime;—and how bringing them to juſtice?—It was well known that an idea was then entertained with great confidence, as to a counter-revolution, and there eſtabliſhment of the conſtitutional monarchy of France, and to which more faith had been given than he could approve of. But when ſuch an idea exiſted ſo ſtrongly, it would ſurely be more natural to give a fair conſtruction to the memorial from the context and from circumſtances, rather than to ſeek for invidious conſtructions; and to ſuppoſe the meaning of the Noble Lord to have been, that if a proper penal tribunal ſhould be eſtabliſhed in France, they might be delivered up to the juſtice of their own country. What rule of juſtice or laws of nations could reprobate this? Are there not ſome crimes to be conſidered that foreign countries, where the criminals may have taken refuge, are bound to act miniſterially in delivering them up to be tried in their own country? In the caſe of forgery this has been done, it being looked upon as a crime ſo dangerous to a commercial country:—He knew indeed of no inſtance in which this country had delivered up any criminal; but we have often availed ourſelves of the practice by demanding and procuring criminals to be delivered up to us: We did ſo in a caſe which bore no remote analogy to the preſent; there was a time when the Ambaſſador of this country made a demand of the States General to deliver up certain regicides, and they were delivered up, tried and executed. Is it to be imputed as a crime to Lord Auckland, that in ſuch a caſe, he ſhould have acted with ſome degree of warmth on the ſpur of the occaſion; and following out the very principles which had been acted upon by that Houſe? But, in addition to what he had already ſaid, upon general principles, he begged to ſay further, that a perſon abſent particularly when abſent on public ſervice, is certainly entitled to candour and protection; though he did not ſay that abſence, even on public ſervice, ought to exempt perſons ſo abſent from the puniſhment of crime. The recent ſervices of the Noble Lord, which had been eminent in a very high degree, and of the moſt important benefit to this country, ought ſurely to be taken in conſideration. Theſe were the feelings which impreſſed his mind as to the immediate object before the Houſe. Other topics had been introduced by the Hon. Gentleman, into which it was not his intention to follow him; though they had operated on his mind, to ſhew what motive had influenced him in bringing forward the preſent motion, to account for which he had found him a good deal puzzled. He could not ſuppoſe, that it proceeded from any malevolence or grudge towards the Noble Lord, this he knew was impoſſible; and beſides, it would have been ill gratified, by pronouncing what applied to him a high panegyric on the Noble Lord. Did then the motive of the Hon. Gentleman be exceſs generoſity; or, what could it be? He had indeed left himſelf (perhaps not for the firſt time) completely at loſs, to conjecture what were the motives of the Hon. Gentleman. Under the name of a motion againſt Lord Auckland, he had entered into a great ſcheme of conteſted politics; and, without pointing out means of terminating the war, or of procuring to this country indemnification or ſecurity, his arguments would go to diſarm us altogether; and to ſay, that from our abhorrence of certain unjuſtifiable proceedings of the King of Pruſſia and the Empreſs of Ruſſia, we ought not to ally ourſelves with them, even for good purpoſes. He was as ready as any man, to admit ſome of their acts to have been unjuſtifiable; and he held the Partition of Poland in the utmoſt abhorrence. He was no friend to uſurpation and aggraſſidiſement in crowned heads, more than in other hands. He muſt, however, look to the degree of danger; and he was fully ſatisfied that, ſince the world began, in the whole page of hiſtory, there would not be found any ſyſtem of conqueſt or tyranny carried on by any crowned heads, or under the influence of any regular government, equal in the moſt remote degree, in point of danger to that which we are now oppoſing; a danger which threatened the whole of Europe, and was, in a particular manner, alarming to this country, as attacking the whole frame and fabric of its conſtitution and government. In a ſituation ſuch as this, will you not oppoſe ambition and anarchy, becauſe you diſapprove the partition of Poland. Infamous, indeed, as was this partition of Poland, it was not worſe than the laſt partition; and, was I would aſk the opinion of Gentlemen who come forward on the other ſide of the Houſe, upon the preſent occaſion, that, after that partition, if this country ought to have conſidered any alliance with Ruſſia, in the light which is now contended for; *(Here there was a cry of hear hear!)* —If you do not approve of all the meaſures of the King of Pruſſia, or the Empreſs of Ruſſia, will you, on that account, refuſe to accept their aſſiſtance, in a juſt and neceſſary war? A war neither begun nor carried on by this country for the purpoſe of interfering in the internal polity of France, or of eſtabliſhing in that country any form of government whatever. An object, therefore, the attainment whereof was not eſſential towards the termination of the war, on our part, however important it might be to the general intereſts of Europe, —to the happineſs and proſperity of the French nation, and to the intereſts of this country in particular; and, in all theſe reſpects, he was free to confeſs, that it ſeemed to him of the higheſt importance. It was ſurely, however, impoſſible to ſay, that we ought not to co-operate to a juſt end, with thoſe powers with whom we are at preſent allied; and to endeavour, by a vigorous proſecution of the war, to procure an honourable and ſafe peace, and a reaſonable ſecurity, for ourſelves and for the reſt of Europe. [*To be continued.*]

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

EXTRACT.

THE more men are enlightened, the more they will be free, and the leſs difficult will be the attainment of freedom. But let us not teach our paſſions to form a league againſt reaſon; let us conceal from them the neceſſary and firm union which exiſts between knowledge and liberty; and let us not too ſoon inform them that a nation without prejudice muſt infallibly be free. Here except Theocracies, it is the immediate intereſts of all governments that the people ſhould be humane and enlightened. Let us not teach them that their moſt diſtant intereſts is to leave men in a ſtate of ignorance. Let us not oblige them to chooſe between the intereſt of pride; and that of repoſe and fame.—To induce them to love Reaſon, ſhe muſt always appear in a gentle and peaceful form; and, far from terrifying them by imprudent threats, while ſhe aſks their ſupport muſt offer her own. If we attack oppreſſors before we have taught the oppreſſed, we ſhall riſk the loſs of liberty and the death of Reaſon. Hiſtory affords proofs of this truth. How often, in ſpite of the generous efforts of the friends of freedom, has a ſingle battle reduced Nations to the ſlavery of ages!

And what is the kind of liberty enjoyed by thoſe nations which have recovered it by force of arms, and not by the force of reaſon? It has been temporary freedom, and ſo diſturbed by ſtorms that it remains doubtful whether it were or were not an advantage. Have not moſt of them confounded the forms of republicaniſm with the enjoyment of right, and the deſpotiſm of numbers with freedom. How many unjuſt laws, contrary to the rights of nature, have dishonored the code of all nations which have recovered their liberty, during thoſe ages in which reaſon was ſtill in its childhood! Why not profit by this fatal experience, and divinely wait the progreſs of knowledge, in order to obtain freedom more effectual, more ſubſtantial, and more peaceful? Why purchaſe it by torrents of blood, and inevitable confuſion, and give that to chance which time muſt certainly and without bloodſhed beſtow? In order to be more free and to be ever ſo, we ſhould wait the time when Men, releaſed from their prejudices and guided by Reaſon, will be worthy of Freedom, becauſe they will know what are its true claims.

Condorcet's Voltaire.

COBLENTZ, April 10.

Harangue by the King of Pruſſia to the emigrants, made to paſs in review before him, 'to be ſent to the frontiers, after Dumourier's defeat.

Come near, you ſcurvy raſcals; you who carry war and miſery with you, wherever you go. My ſtates, which you have filled with vermin, baniſh you forever; and deſtine you to the frontiers, which you can approach only in fear and trembling.

When we are poor, weak, cowardly, incapable of ſupporting the fatigues of an eight day campaign, we muſt ſubmit to whoever will give us laws. As a mark of favour, be happy then in the privilege of becoming cooks, in our lines.

For this once, I furniſh you with arms again. If you allow them to be pillaged; or if, on the firſt gun fired, you throw them away, as you have already done, you will be turned into the ditches of Sileſia, or driven off entirely as vagabonds. I march with you to the frontiers; but if my troops are again routed, by your puſillanimity, you may expect my Pruſſians to revenge thereupon your ſein, the loſs of their brothers in arms.—March! and as you ſay you are gentlemen, firſt receive the compliments of the Sans Culottes, who are ſo very deſirous of encountering you.

WINCHESTER *(Virginia)* July 8.

An American artiſt has lately propoſed for the public ſervice, a certain diſcovery in the uſe of fire arms, whereby a ſoldier, without the leaſt hurry or embarraſſment, can fire 30, 40, or more ſhots, in the ſpace of one minute. If we conſider that the proſperity, ſafety and even political exiſtence of nations are ſuſpended on the fate of war; and that, after all the manœuvres, toils and expence of whole campaigns, the party which can kill 5 for 2, in the ſpace of 2 or 3 minutes, cloſe fighting, is morally certain of victory, we may be diſpoſed to view an experiment of this kind, in a light of ſome importance. As a ſubject of curious novelty, it is by no means contemptible.

The author, we underſtand is preſenting the invention and envoc among the ſavages on our frontiers; and from the ſpecimen we have ſeen, it may probably have a very powerful effect. The principles of this improvement appear to be ſimple and original. The ſeveral ſhots intended to be ſuddenly fired, are to be charged into the gun at once, and feed off at intervals, juſt ſufficient to recover the ſight of a new object, with ſuch ſtops and reſerves as may be thought proper.

WASHINGTON, July 4.

At the laying of the corner ſtone of the Hotel to be built by lottery, in the Federal City, upwards of 1500 people were preſent, and walked from thence in proceſſion, preceded by a lodge of Freemaſons to a dinner, the principal diſh of which conſiſted of an ox roaſted whole. A number of toaſts were drank on the occaſion, and the day concluded with much harmony, &c. &c.

N. B. The principal front of the Hotel will extend one hundred and twenty feet, and the aſſembly room will be 44 by 60. The whole will form the moſt magnificent building in America, perhaps in any other country.

ELIZABETH-TOWN *(Maryland)* June 15.

A gentleman from Cumberland, Alegany county in this ſtate laſt week ſold and delivered to a merchant in this town good maple ſugar, to the value of nearly 1200 being part of the produce and manufactory of ſaid county.

We are informed that there is, or ſoon will be for ſale in ſaid county, about five tons of this excellent ſugar.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

REFLECTIONS *on the* FRENCH REVOLUTION.

No IX.

Eum aliquæ species utilitatis objecta est conservari nece[ssa]
est. Cic. de Off.

AS an argument against the permanency of the French Revolution, it has been said, that the people of France are ignorant and illiterate; and consequently, that the ſtrength of *popular reaſon* is inſufficient to ſupport the ſyſtem which has been produced by the vigour of *popular fury*; but this argument, if elucidated, would prove to be a prejudice, ariſing from an imperfect idea of the genuine productive cauſes of a legitimate Government.

There is a diſtinctive and eſſential difference between *Literature* and *Knowledge*.——Literature has flouriſhed in all ages, and in all Nations; and has been patronized equally by the *Imperial Deſpot* of *Rome*, as by the independent *Republics* of *Greece*.—— The Learning of SAGES, and the Speculations of *Philoſophers*, were rather adored by the *Vulgar*, as the *Oracles* of *divine Wiſdom*, than received as the comprehenſible dictates of *rational Truth*; and in the days of PLATO, SOCRATES, ARISTOTLE, and ARCHIMEDES, when Literature was in its *Zenith*, and when the fine Arts, PAINTING, SCULPTURE, RHETORIC, POETRY, and ARCHITECTURE, were at the highest Pitch of Perfection, the bulk of Mankind was ſtill involved in Error, Ignorance, Myſtery, and Fanaticiſm.

We are not then to expect that the People will be *learned*.—No. To them belongs the more honorable merit of being *wiſe*—and SUCH is the *merit* of the *People* of *France*—We have been told, that the French Revolution was produced by the enlightened Philoſophy of MONTESQUIEU, VOLTAIRE, ROUSSEAU, MABLY, RAYNAL, &c.—But I am inclined to think, that not one in a hundred of the People of France (ſo far from having read their Works) has ever heard of their names.

Philoſophers reaſon from Experience, and reduce their *reaſon* to *abſtract principles, and metaphyſical Theories*: But the *People* reaſon from Experience, and reduce their *reaſon* to *Action*.—*Philoſophers* may, from the Treaſury of abſtract principles, predict the operation of a contemplated meaſure; but the *People* muſt arrive at perfection, through the unbeaten track of Experiment and Analogy.—*Philoſophers*, by inveſtigating the *nature* of the *paſſions* of *Mankind*, may foreſee their *operation*; but the *People* can learn, only by the repeated Experience of their *actual reſult*.

The People of France (from various moral cauſes) have ever poſſeſſed a greater *knowledge* of *human Nature*, than any other European Nation.—They have hitherto ſubmitted to a monarchical government, not from a blind adoration of its VICES; but from the impoſſibility of immediately erecting a more *perfect Syſtem*.—The Levity of their national character, aroſe rather from a magnanimous contempt of the misfortunes of Life, than from the trifling and frivolous motives which have been aſcribed to them by the envy of an invidious neighbour.

On the contrary, the People of England have ever diſplayed the moſt ſavage obſtinacy and ridiculous enthuſiaſm, both in their private characters and their National meaſures.—Blindly adoring a conſtitution (which never exiſted but as the mad CHIMERA of a gloomy and diſtempered fancy) and at the ſame time engaged in perpetual and unceaſing Wars, with thoſe whom their *madneſs and ferocity* had involved with the ſovereign authority; their national character exhibits a moſt degrading and diſguſting picture of brutal obſtinacy and ſavage pride, together with an undiſtinguiſhing and ſenſeleſs admiration of a ſyſtem of Government, which is only ſhielded from their Envy, becauſe it is inviſible to their revenge.—Obſtinate in Error, and inviſible to ſhame, they have conquered by unfeeling ſtupidity, and triumphed without the conſciouſneſs of GLORY.—To conclude the Climax of their infamy and diſhonour, it may be aſſerted with truth, that during the period of a thouſand Years, they have but ſeven SIX Kings, whoſe title has not been conteſted by ſome powerful USURPER; and that more blood has been ſhed, in the choice of a ſingle Tyrant, than in the ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HAPPY AND GLORIOUS REVOLUTION OF FRANCE!

Upon comparing the general character of the two Nations, we ſhall ceaſe to wonder, that a race of Barbarians and Enthuſiaſts ſhould be vanquiſhed in the field of INTELLECT, BY THE SUPERIOR VIRTUES OF A WISE AND KNOWING PEOPLE. "The glory of heroism, "and the ſplendour of conqueſt, have long enough been "the Patrimony of that great Nation. It is time that "it ſhould ſeek a new glory, and a new ſplendour, un"der the ſhade of Freedom, in cultivating the arts of "Peace, and extending the Happineſs of Humanity."

"Gallos quoque in bellis fortiſſe audivimus."

July 23, 1793. JULIAN

——— ——ſence of the French Revolutio

PARIS, May 13.—noon.

give an adequate idea of the impreſſions which the diſaſtrous accounts from the departments have made on Paris. A proclamation was iſſued, commanding, all perſons either to ſerve perſonally or to contribute according to their fortune. Nothing can equal the ſpirit which it has raiſed; 30,000 *livres* are offered to volunteers, 200 paid down, and 400 on their return at the end of three *months*; and if they ſhall fall in defence of their country, an annuity to be ſettled on their wives and children. To find the means of doing this, an aſſeſſment is made on all inhabitants according to their circumſtances. Already the numbers to be furniſhed by Paris, are ready to march.

The Prince is unwell in the Temple, but not dangerouſly. A phyſician is ordered to attend him, on the requeſt of his mother.

The Criminal Tribunal have condemned to death two emigrants, Mony and Beaulieu, the one convicted of having paſſed into England, and to have tranſmitted from thence large ſums for the uſe of the emigrants—the other for being the agent and accomplice of Mony in the diſtribution of this Engliſh gold.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, May 8.

A letter from the Commiſſioners with the army, dated Valenciennes, May 3 gave further details of the action of the 1ſt. "Citizen Jean Charles Pailliez, a

…n, and a grenadier in the 5th battal…
…n being alone on an out poſt killed the …
native Adjutant-General. He fired at him, and after *…lion* a ſtruggle, diſpatched him with the bayonet. Although *…Pruſſia*n was entirely his own, he gave the General's conqueſt entirely to his comrades, reſerving to himſelf only the Great Croſs of the Order of Merit. The enemy offered ten ducats for the Croſs, but the grenadier refuſed to part with it for an hundred Louis d'Ors. He is the father of three children, and a Sans Culotte.—We gave him a aſſignat of 50 livres, a ſmall ſum indeed! but [illegible] leave to you the pleaſure of recompencing this brave [illegible]. The enemy attempted an attack to-day. We advanced to meet them, and ſhewed ſuch a countenance as induced them to ſtop, and although the cannonade on both ſides was conſiderable, no engagement took place. We however took ſeveral priſoners."

The principal paper found on the Pruſſian General, is a copy of orders from the Prince de Saxe Cobourg, reſpecting the motions of the Pruſſians, Engliſh, and Dutch troops, who were to advance towards the camp of Maulde, Tournay, and Menin, becauſe the ſituation of General Clairfayt becoming every day more critical, it was neceſſary to ſupport him by the combined forces, more eſpecially as the blockade of Conde depended on his being able to maintain his poſition."

LONDON, May 21.

The Regent of Sweden ſeems again reſolved to adhere to the wiſe ſyſtem of neutrality; and Denmark will certainly follow his example, unleſs terrified into the oppoſite line of conduct by the menaces of Ruſſia.

The Duke Regent of Sweden has ſuppreſſed the clubs of the Students of Upſal;—a conſequence of which, they avail themſelves of the order for the liberty of the preſs, and diſtribute their opinions in print.

A great part of the town of Galway in Ireland, was conſumed by a dreadful fire on Monday the 22d ult.

May 23. The Auſtrians have made a requiſition, through a Britiſh officer to our government, for various ſupplies, and among other articles for 40,000 tons of hay, without which the aſſure our Miniſters that they cannot keep the field.

The requiſition fills as we hear from rumour, ſixteen pages of paper. All the neceſſaries of flour, oats, beef, pork, peas, and in ſhort, proviſions of all kind, cloaths of all kind, arms of all kind, ſtores of all kind, &c. &c. are enumerated, and without our aid they cannot go on. Theſe are pleaſant circumſtances for a country already ſo deeply involved.

The firſt exchequer bill under the new act are intended to be iſſued on Wedneſday next, and one of the manufacturers at Manchester will be among the firſt to be relieved with 200,0[illegible]. who otherwiſe would have been obliged to diſcharge all his workmen.

CHARLESTON (*South Carolina*) July 20.

We hear his Excellency the Governor has ordered the public buildings on Sullivan's iſland, to be prepared for the reception of the unfortunate fugatives eſcaped from the maſſacre at Cape Francois.

JULY 20.

Yeſterday arrived here the ſloop Alexander Hamilton, Capt. Brecklis, in New Providence in ſix days.—She had been re-taken on her paſſage from Aux-Cayes to Baltimore by the privateer Mary Frost of that port, for nothing ſuch property on board. The Captain was obliged to land his cargo, was paid his freight and commiſſion.

By this arrival, the following very important news is received—that a French fleet of nine teen of the line with ſeveral frigates and privateers had fallen in with a Britiſh outward bound fleet for the Eaſt and Weſt Indies and Africa, off Cape Finiſterre, and captured nearly the whole, amounting to one hundred and ſix, ſail. Theſe ſhips of war, which, convoyed this fleet being only two of the line and four frigates, got off. This account has much the appearance of truth, as it comes from a variety of channels, namely the Havannah, St. Domingo, Jamaica.

A number of American veſſels had been taken and carried into Naſſau by the New Providence Privateers.

It is reported at Naſſau, that a number of Jamaica ſhips homeward bound, had been captured by the French frigate Concord.

ARTINSBURG, July 15.

We have at length diſcovered the ſtation of the Weſtern army. Gen. Wayne, with the forces under his command, were on the 27th ult. at Fort Waſhington. The perſon who gave us this intelligence alſo informed, that all expectations of a treaty with the hoſtile tribes in that quarter were given up, and that the commander in chief had deſpatched an expreſs to the Preſident of the United States ſoliciting orders for offenſive operations. This expreſs paſſed through Winchester a few days ſince, on his way to Mount Vernon. From the above circumſtances, we hope ſoon to be able to furniſh accounts of the killed, &c. on the part of the ſavages, as a counterbalance to the many murders committed on the whites, by thoſe tawny ſons of rapine, deſolation and cruelty.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

It has often been objected to the emancipation of the Blacks, that by acquiring freedom and property, they will by degrees, mix with the whites, and thus deſtroy the colour of both. This objection is not founded in reaſon or experience. The number of mulattoes is greateſt in proportion to the number of blacks, in thoſe countries where ſlavery prevails—and it is very remarkable, that they diminiſh in thoſe ſtates where negro ſlavery is on the decline, or where it is prohibited altogether. The reaſon of this is obvious. Slavery annihilates chaſtity, and female ſlaves have no more property in their virtue, than in the Land which they cultivate for their maſters. When whites and blacks are equally free, an intercourſe will take place between them only under the ſanction of marriage—and this will probably occur much frequently than it has done in the partial ſtate of freedom the blacks have hitherto enjoyed.

Many arguments have been made uſe of, to refute thoſe who have aſſerted, that America ought to regard the *King*, and not the *nation* of France, as the object of our gratitude, for the bleſſings which we now enjoy from independence, a good government, and fertile country, the produce of which we can apply to our own uſe.——To prove, to which of the parties our obligations are really due, we will quote what follows, from the Annual Regiſter for the year 1776, page 184, under the head of *The Hiſtory of Europe*. "It is probable, that Europe is much indebted for the continuance of its tranquility, to the pacific diſpoſition of the French monarch, which is ſuppoſed with difficulty to have reſtrained the activity or reſtleſſneſs of a cloſe ally and powerful neighbour, as well as the ardour of the Princes of the Blood, the Nobility, and the nation in general, who are thought to be eagerly diſpoſed for a war.

"Indeed, from whatever cauſe it proceeds, the American party is ſo ſtrong in France, that it ſeems nearly to include the whole nation, except the ruling part of the Court. However, that may be, the preſent diſpoſition of the Court is favourable to the happineſs of mankind, and, in the preſent ſtate of affairs, particularly fortunate to Great-Britain."

The applicability of the above paſſage, in the hiſtory of Europe, written and publiſhed by Engliſhmen, as a proof, beyond the poſſibility of doubt, of the falſhood of thoſe facts, from which the inferences of certain writers are drawn, and too pointed, not to enforce conviction on ſcepticiſm itſelf. [*Virg. Gaz.*]

Extract of a letter from Eaſton, dated the 9th inſtant,

"The late Town-Clerk, on the 22d of June, reſigned his office; after which an election was advertiſed and held on Saturday laſt at the Coffee-Houſe. The electors aſſembled, and voted to the number of ſixty; and, on the tickets being counted, it appeared that there was a decided majority of votes for a certain NEGRO MAN, of the name of Thomas Hercules, of the ſaid borough."

July 20. Yeſterday arrived here the brig John, Capt. Wiſewell, *from* Amſterdam.

By this veſſel, which brings news from that port down to the 17th May, we learn that the affairs of France are in a more proſperous ſituation than the people here (conſidering the information heretofore received) can form an idea of—that the moſt ſingular ſucceſs attends their armies every where—that it is with the greateſt difficulty, with the moſt arbitrary proceedings, that the combined powers are able to keep their troops in the field—ſickneſs, famine, and defeat are never abſent from them.

Great Britain, the Captain informs, has made propoſitions for peace;—theſe were rejected by the National Convention.

We hear that the fortifications on Mud-Iſland are repairing, and ſeveral cannon mounting for the defence of the river. A company of militia is already ſtationed there, to be relieved weekly.

We learn, from an arrival at Baltimore, that 600 of the Britiſh guards fell in the action with the French on the 30th May, near Tournay; and that the combined Armies had retired from before Conde.

A veſſel arrived at Baltimore, in 32 days from Cork, brings an account of the defeat of the combined armies at Conde, and of an immenſe ſlaughter amongſt them. That the French armies having been ſo ſucceſsful, the people throughout England and Ireland, are ſuing for peace, and it was the prevailing opinion it would ſoon take place, highly in favor, and much to the honor of the French nation.

July 23. By the baily, Captain Egger, from Cape-Francois, which ſhe left the 4th of July, we learn that at that time about one fourth of the town remained ſtanding, but entirely deſerted by the white inhabitants, who had fled in every direction to avoid the melancholy ſcene. A few negroes remained, who were employed in burying the dead. The Commiſſioners Santhonax and Polverel remained at Aude du Cap, a ſmall diſtance from the town, attended by the mulattoes, negroes and their other adherents. The commiſſioners had iſſued orders to one of the mulatto generals to diſarm all the whites, as ſoon as ſuppoſed peace could not be reſtored to the iſland until they were deprived of all power of interfering with the commiſſioners, whoſe expreſs buſineſs was to enforce the decree of the Convention of France granting certain priviliges to the people of colour.

The ſloop Driver, Captain Wilſon, in 20 days from Port au Prince, brings no intelligence of the capture of Fort Dauphin by the Spaniards as was yeſterday reported. It may however be poſſible that Admiral Gardner, after his unſucceſsful attempt upon Martinique may have gone round to join the Spaniards in a deſcent upon Port-au-Prince.

NEW-YORK, July 23.

Capt. Langden from Cape-Francois, which he left the 7th inſtant, informs that the Spaniards were within four miles of the town, committing every poſſible depredation, and that before he was out of ſight of land, he heard the firing of guns very diſtinctly. Capt. Langden brings a number of paſſengers.

Capt. Obrien, in the ſhip Patty, from Rio Janeiro, arrived here, ſpoke the French ſhip Duras Berger, bound to Philadelphia, had taken a Portugueſe ſhip and ranſomed her for 100,000 dollars.

LITCHFIELD, July 20.

On Wedneſday laſt a perſon by the name of Smith, an intelligent foreigner, who for many years reſided in the cities of Hartford and Norwich, arrived here on his way to the eaſtward, having about five weeks ſince eſcaped from the weſtern Indians, in company with his two ſons, with whom he had been in captivity more than two years. He ſays he went out from Norwich in the employ of Mr. Woodbridge, and ſettled at Mariette from whence he was taken and carried off, his wife and an infant being abſent at the ſame time; who were afterwards murdered by the ſame party, but of which he had no information till he arrived at Suſquehannah. The Indians telling him, that they had ſeen his wife and child, in a ſecond excurſion to the houſe, but did not hurt them. Smith ſays he was furniſhed with money and rations at the Britiſh garriſons, and produced a paſſ from Col. Simcoe; that the Britiſh are vigilant and ſcrupulous, though they do not appear unfriendly; and that every poſſible exertion is exerciſed by various methods, to induce the Americans to ſettle on the Crown lands. Our informant was priſoner with the principal tribe engaged with St. Clair. He ſaw them march out to attack our army, and ſays they amounted to nearly 3000 able warriors, headed by the notorious Girty; and that their loſs in the action was computed not to exceed 30 killed. He aſſures us that the Indians are vaſtly numerous, are amply furniſhed for war, and from

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

REFLECTIONS *on the* FRENCH REVOLUTION.

N° IX.

Quam aliqua species utilitatis objecta est conquirendi neces-
est. Cic. de Off.

AS an argument against the permanency of the French Revolution, it has been said, that the people of France are ignorant and illiterate; and consequently, that the strength of *popular reason* is insufficient to support the system which has been produced by the vigour of *popular fury*; but this argument, if elucidated, would prove to be a prejudice, arising from an imperfect idea of the genuine productive causes of a legitimate Government.

There is a distinctive and essential difference between *Literature* and *Knowledge*.——Literature has flourished in all ages, and in all Nations; and has been patronized equally by the *Imperial Despot* of *Rome*, as by the independent *Republics* of *Greece*.——The Learning of SAGES, and the Speculations of *Philosophers*, were rather adored by the *Vulgar*, as the *Oracles* of *divine Wisdom*, than received as the comprehensible dictates of *rational Truth*; and in the days of PLATO, SOCRATES, ARISTOTLE, and ARCHIMEDES, when Literature was in its *Zenith*, and when the fine Arts, PAINTING, SCULPTURE, RHETORIC, POETRY, and ARCHITECTURE, were at the highest Pitch of Perfection, the bulk of Mankind was still involved in Error, Ignorance, Mystery, and Fanaticism.

We are not then to expect that the People will be *learned*.—No. To them belongs the more honorable merit of being *wise*—and SUCH is the *merit* of the *People of France*—We have been told, that the French Revolution was produced by the enlightened Philosophy of MONTESQUIEU, VOLTAIRE, ROUSSEAU, MABLY, RAYNAL, &c.—But I am inclined to think, that not one in a hundred of the People of France (so far from having read their Works) has ever heard of their names.

Philosophers reason from Experience, and reduce their *reason* to *abstract principles, and metaphysical Theories*: But the *People* reason from Experience, and reduce their *reason* to *Action*.—*Philosophers* may, from the Treasury of abstract principles, predict the operation of a contemplated measure; but the *People* must arrive at perfection, through the unbeaten track of Experiment and Analogy.—*Philosophers*, by investigating the *nature* of *the passions of Mankind*, may foresee their *operation*; but the *People* can learn, only by the repeated Experience of their *actual result*.

The People of France (from various moral causes) have ever possessed a greater *knowledge* of *human Nature*, than any other European Nation.—They have hitherto submitted to a monarchical government, not from a blind adoration of its VICES; but from the impossibility of immediately erecting a more *perfect System*.—The Levity of their national character, arose rather from a magnanimous contempt of the misfortunes of Life, than from the trifling and frivolous motives which have been ascribed to them by the envy of an invidious neighbour.

On the contrary, the People of England have ever displayed the most savage obstinacy and ridiculous enthusiasm, both in their private characters and their National measures.—Blindly adoring a constitution (which never existed but as the mad CHIMERA of a gloomy and distempered fancy) and at the same time engaged in perpetual and unceasing Wars, with those whom their *madness and versatility* had invested with the sovereign authority; their national character exhibits a most degrading and disgusting picture of brutal obstinacy and savage pride, together with an undistinguishing and senseless admiration of a system of Government, which is only shielded from their Envy, because it is insensible to their revenge.—Obstinate in Error, and insensible to shame, they have conquered by unfeeling stupidity, and triumphed without the consciousness of GLORY.—To conclude the Climax of their infamy and dishonour, it may be asserted with truth, that during the period of a thousand Years, they have had scarcely SIX Kings, whose title has not been contested by some powerful USURPER; and that more blood has been shed, in the choice of a single Tyrant, than in the ESTABLISHMENT OF THE HAPPY AND GLORIOUS REVOLUTION OF FRANCE!

Upon comparing the general character of the two Nations, we shall cease to wonder, that a race of Barbarians and Enthusiasts should be vanquished in the field of INTELLECT, BY THE SUPERIOR VIRTUES OF A WISE AND KNOWING PEOPLE. "The glory of heroism, "and the splendour of conquest, have long enough been "the Patrimony of that great Nation. It is time that "it should seek a new glory, and a new splendour, un"der the shade of Freedom, in cultivating the arts of "Peace, and extending the Happiness of Humanity."

"*Gallos quoque in bellis floruisse audivimus.*"

July 23, 1793. JULIAN

Defence of the French Revolutio

PARIS, May 13.—noon.

...ve an adequate idea of the impressions which the disastrous accounts from the departments have made on Paris. A proclamation was issued, commanding, all persons either to serve personally or to contribute according to their fortune. Nothing can equal the spirit which it has raised; 300 livres are offered to volunteers, 200 paid down, and 400 on their return at the end of three months; and if they shall fall in defence of their country, an annuity to be settled on their wives and children. To find the means of doing this, an assessment is made on all inhabitants according to their circumstances. Already the numbers to be furnished by Paris, are ready to march.

The Prince is unwell in the Temple, but not dangerously. A physician is ordered to attend him, on the request of his mother.

The Criminal Tribunal have condemned to death two emigrants, Mony and Beaulieu, the one convicted of having passed into England, and to have transmitted from thence large sums for the use of the emigrants—the other for being the agent and accomplice of Mony in the distribution of this English gold.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, May 8.

A letter from the Commissioners with the army, dated Valenciennes, May 3. gave further details of the action of the 1st. "Citizen Jean Charles Pailliez, a ...n, and a grenadier in the 5th battalion, being alone on an out post killed the ...Native Adjutant-General. He fired at him, and after Pringle, despatched him with the bayonet. Although the conquest was entirely his own, he gave the General's clothes and horse to his comrades, reserving to himself only the Great Cross of the Order of Merit. The enemy offered ten ducats for the Cross, but the grenadier refused to part with it for an hundred Louis d'Ors. He is the father of three children, and a Sans Culotte.—We gave him leave to you the pleasure of recompencing deed! but in vain. The enemy attempted an attack to-day. this brave advanced to meet them, and shewed such a Our ad...ance as induced them to stop, and although the count...ent on both sides was considerable, no engagement took place. We however took several prisoners.

The principal paper found on the Prussian General, is a copy of orders from the Prince de Saxe Cobourg, respecting the motions of the Prussians, English, and Dutch troops, who were to advance towards the camp of Maulde, Tournay, and Menin, because the situation of General Clairfayt becoming every day more critical, it was necessary to support him by the combined forces, more especially as the blockade of Conde depended on his being able to maintain his position."

LONDON, May 21.

The Regent of Sweden seems again resolved to adhere to the wise system of neutrality; and Denmark will certainly follow his example, unless terrified into the opposite line of conduct by the menaces of Russia.

The Duke Regent of Sweden has suppressed the clubs of the Students of Upsal;—a consequence of which, they avail themselves of the order for the liberty of the press, and distribute their opinions in print.

A great part of the town of Galway in Ireland, was consumed by a dreadful fire on Monday the 22d ult.

May 23. The Austrians have made a requisition, through a British officer to our government, for various supplies, and among other articles for 40,000 tons of hay, without which the assure our Ministers that they cannot keep the field.

The requisition fills as we hear from rumour, sixteen pages of paper. All the necessaries of flour, oats, beef, pork, peas, and in sho, provisions of all kind, cloaths of all kind, arms of a kind, stores of all kind, &c. &c. are enumerated, and without our aid they cannot go on. These are pleasant circumstances for a country already so deeply involved.

The first exchequer bills under the new act are intended to be issued on Wednesday next, and one of the manufacturers at Manchester will be among the first to be relieved with 200,000l. who otherwise would have been obliged to discharge all his workmen.

CHARLESTON (*South Carolina*) July 20.

We hear his Excellency the Governor has ordered the public buildings on Sullivan's island, to be prepared for the reception of the unfortunate fugatives escaped from the massacre at Cape Francois.

JULY 20.

Yesterday arrived here the sloop Alexander Hamilton, Capt. Bacchus, in New Providence in six days.—She had been re-captured on her passage from Aux-Cayes to Baltimore by the privateer May Flour of that port, for having such property on board. The Captain was obliged to land his cargo, was paid his freight and dismissed.

By this arrival the following very important news is received—that French fleet of nine sail of the line with several frigates and privateers had fallen in with a British outward bound fleet for the East and West Indies and Africa, off Cape Finisterre, and captured nearly the whole, amounting to one hundred and six sail. Three ships of war, which, convoyed this fleet being only two of the line and four frigates, got off. This account has much the appearance of truth, as it comes from a variety of channels, namely the Havannah, St. Domingo, Jamaica.

A number of American vessels had been taken and carried into Nassau by the New Providence Privateers.

It was reported at Nassau, that a number of Jamaica ships homeward bound, had been captured by the French frigate Concord.

ARTINSBURG, July 15.

...have at length discovered the station of the Western army. Gen. Wayne, with the forces under his command, were on the 27th ult. at Fort Washington. The person who gave us this intelligence also informed, that all expectations of a treaty with the hostile tribes that quarter were given up, and that the commander in chief had despatched an express to the President of the United States soliciting orders for offensive operations. This express passed through Winchester a few days since, on his way to Mount Vernon. From the above circumstances, we hope soon to be able to furnish accounts of the killed, &c. on the part of the savages, as a counter balance to the many murders committed on the whites, by those tawny sons of rapine, desolation and cruelty.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.

It has often been objected to the emancipation of the Blacks, that by acquiring freedom and property, they will by degrees, mix with the whites, and thus destroy the colour of both. This objection is not founded in reason or experience. The number of mulattoes is greatest in proportion to the number of blacks, in those countries where slavery prevails—and it is very remarkable, that they diminish in those states where negro slavery is on the decline, or where it is prohibited altogether. The reason of this is obvious. Slavery annihilates chastity, and female slaves have no more property in their virtue, than in the Land which they cultivate for their masters. When whites and blacks are equally free, an intercourse will take place between them only under the sanction of marriage—and this will probably occur much less frequently than it has done in the partial fair of freedom the blacks have hitherto enjoyed.

Many arguments have been made use of, to refute those who have asserted, that America ought to regard the *King*, and not the *nation* of France, as the object of our gratitude, for the blessings which we now enjoy from independence, a good government, and fertile country, the produce of which we can apply to our own use.——To prove, to which of the parties our obligations are really due, we will quote what follows, from the Annual Register for the year 1776, page 184, under the head of *The History of Europe*. "It is probable, that Europe is much indebted for the continuance of its tranquility, to the pacific disposition of the French monarch, which is supposed with difficulty to have restrained the activity or restlessness of a close ally and powerful neighbour, as well as the ardour of the Princes of the Blood, the Nobility, and the nation in general, who are thought to be eagerly disposed for a war.

"Indeed, from whatever cause it proceeds, the American party is so strong in France, that it seems nearly to include the whole nation, except the ruling part of the Court. However, that may be, the present disposition of the Court is favourable to the happiness of mankind, and, in the present state of affairs, particularly fortunate to Great-Britain."

The applicability of the above passage, in the history of Europe, written and published by Englishmen, is a proof, beyond the possibility of doubt, of the falsehood of those facts, from which the inferences of certain writers are drawn, and too pointed, not to enforce conviction on scepticism itself. [*Virg. Gaz.*]

Extract of a letter from Easton, dated the 9th instant.

"The late Town-Clerk, on the 22d of June, resigned his office; after which an election was advertised and held on Saturday last at the Coffee-House. The electors assembled, and voted to the number of sixty; and, on the tickets being counted, it appeared that there was a decided majority of votes for a certain NEGRO MAN, of the name of Thomas Hercules, of the said borough."

July 20. Yesterday arrived here the brig John, Capt. Wardwell, from Amsterdam.

By this vessel, which brings news from that port down to the 17th May, we learn that the affairs of France are in a more prosperous situation than the people here (considering the information heretofore received) can form an idea of—that the most singular success attends their armies every where—that it is with the greatest difficulty, with the most arbitrary proceedings, that the combined powers are able to keep their troops in the field—sickness, famine, and defeat are never absent from them.

Great Britain, the Captain informs, has made propositions for peace;—these were rejected by the National Convention.

We hear that the fortifications on Mud-Island are repairing, and several cannon mounting for the defence of the river. A company of militia is already stationed there, to be relieved weekly.

We learn, from an arrival at Baltimore, that 600 of the British guards fell in the action with the French on the 8th of May, near Tournay; and that the combined Armies had retired from before Conde.

A vessel arrived at Baltimore, in 32 days from Cork, brings an account of the defeat of the combined armies at Conde, and of an immense slaughter amongst them. That the French armies having been so successful, the people throughout England and Ireland, are seeking for peace, and it was the prevailing opinion it would soon take place, highly in favor, and much to the honor of the French nation.

July 23. By the Sally, Captain Egger, from Cape-Francois, which she left the 4th of July, we learn that at that time about one fourth of the town remained standing, but entirely deserted by the white inhabitants, who had fled in every direction to avoid the melancholy scene. A few negroes remained, who were employed in burying the dead. The Commissioners Santhonax and Polverel remained at Aude du Cap, a small distance from the town, attended by the mulattoes, negroes and their other adherents. The commissioners have issued orders to one of the mulatto generals to disarm all the whites, as it was supposed peace could not be restored to the island until they were deprived of all power of interfering with the commissioners, whose express business was to enforce the decree of the Convention of France granting certain priviliges to the people of colour.

The sloop Oliver, Captain Wilson, in 20 days from Port au-Prince, brings no intelligence of the capture of Fort Dauphin by the Spaniards as was yesterday reported.—It may however be possible that Admiral Gardner, after his unsuccessful attempt upon Martinique may have gone round to join the Spaniards in a descent upon Port-au-Prince.

NEW-YORK, July 23.

Capt. Langden from Cape-Francois, which he left the 7th instant, informs that the Spaniards were within four miles of the town, committing every possible depredation, and that before he was out of sight of land, he heard the firing of guns very distinctly. Capt. Langden brings a number of passengers.

Capt. Obrien, in the ship Patty, from Rio Janeiro, arrived here, spoke the French ship Duras Berger, bound to Philadelphia, had taken a Portuguese ship and ransomed her for 100,000 dollars,

---

LITCHFIELD, July 10.

On Wednesday last a person by the name of Smith, an intelligent foreigner, who for many years resided in the cities of Hartford and Norwich, arrived here on his way to the eastward, having about five weeks since escaped from the western Indians, in company with his two sons, with whom he had been in captivity more than two years. He says he went out from Norwich in the employ of Mr. Woodbridge, and settled at Mariette; from whence he was taken and carried off, his wife and an infant being absent at the same time; who were afterwards murdered by the same party, but of which he had no information till he arrived at Susquehannah: The Indians telling him, that they had seen his wife and child, in a second excursion to the house, but did not hurt them. Smith says he was furnished with money and rations at the British garrisons, and produced a pass from Col. Simcoe; that the British are vigilant and scrupulous, though they do not appear unfriendly; and that every possible exertion is exercised by various methods, to induce the Americans to settle on the Crown lands. Our informant was prisoner with the principal tribe engaged with St. Clair. He saw them march out to attack our army, and says they amounted to nearly 3000 able warriors, headed by the notorious Girty's; and that their loss in the action was computed not to exceed 30 killed. He assures us that the Indians are vastly numerous, are amply furnished for war, and from

their late ſucceſſes, hold their white enemies in great deriſion. Their ſupplies, he believes, are not given them by the Britiſh government, though actually drawn from the King's ſtores among them, but he thinks for the valuable conſideration of their fur:——They however draw a yearly ſuit of blankets, &c. from the Crown, to encourage their hunting, and keep them in humour. Smith is fully of opinion, that our Commiſſioners cannot ſettle a treaty on any other terms, than eſtabliſhing the river Ohio as the boundary line between the United States and the Indian nations at war.—We obtained from our informant the names of ſuch perſons, in cuſtody of the Indians, as came within his recollection, viz.—Edward Hinman, a private of Shaler's company, —— Hall (of Wallingford) a ſerjeant in do. —— Ames (recruiting ſerjeant) of Fielding's company, —— Moffatt of do. from Maſſachuſetts; Peter Lukins, of Durham; —— Atkins (ſuppoſed of Middletown—all of whom were with St. Clair's army: Likewiſe David Hull, an aged man (a weaver) from Watertown, in this county. Smith ſays he was with our Commiſſioners (in whoſe care he left his children) and obtained a paſs, rations and a gunner, from Col. Pickering, to enable him to proſecute his journey. He ſays the treaty will be delayed twenty days, in conſequence of the detention of the Commiſſioners; the Britiſh requiring more formal credentials of their miſſion, before they can paſs their garriſons;—which pretended informality has obliged them to encamp, till the return of their expreſs from the War-Office at Philadelphia.—Their ſuite conſiſts of more than 30; part of whom are a reſpectable deputation from the benevolent ſociety of FRIENDS, largely ſupplied with money, &c. to ranſom the priſoners and cultivate peace.

WORCESTER, July 14.

On Tueſday laſt, Capt. Elisha Allen, of Princeton, was moſt inhumanly murdered, by Samuel Frost, the perſon who was tried in this town, ſome years ago, for the murder of his father.

NEWPORT, July 30.

The Governor of South Carolina, on the 3d of June, iſſued a Proclamation, prohibiting Veſſels from Grenada, or any other of the Windward Weſt-India Iſlands, coming nearer to the City of Charleſton, than Fort Johnſton, until they have undergone an Examination; credible Evidence having been received that a peſtilential Diſeaſe is prevalent in thoſe Iſlands. The Maſter Warden of the Port of Philadelphia, has iſſued ſimilar Orders, limiting the approach of ſuch Veſſels to Mud-Iſland, till a report is made of the Condition of their Crews, &c. by the Health Officer of the Port.

A Letter from Belfaſt (Ireland) dated April 28, to a Gentleman in Baltimore, ſays, "You can have no Idea of the State of Things in this Country; the Linen Manufactories and every Species of Buſineſs entirely knocked up; nor can I ſee any Proſpect of Matters mending, while this War continues. The Proteſtants and Catholics joined. When Government underſtood this, they of themſelves relieved the latter from the Grievances complained of, and the latter are now *ſatisfied*, and daily returning Thanks. Our Volunteers dare not meet, or appear in Arms now; their Cannon is taken from them, and the Army poured down upon us; no leſs than a Regiment of Foot here, and the neighbouring Towns all full. Our Patriots deſerted us, and changed Sides in the Houſe of Lords and Commons; and in Conſequence of the unfortunate Turn Affairs have taken here, I believe if there were a Dozen American Ships in our Harbour, they would all, in leſs than a Month, be filled with Paſſengers, many of them of the firſt Reſpectability and Property."

The Anniverſary of Independence has been more extenſively celebrated this Year, than uſual.—It affords pleaſing Reflections, to the patriotic Mind, to obſerve ſuch a Spirit of Union and fraternal Affection, among the Citizens of the United States.—The acknowledgment of the Bleſſings of Independence, as ſecured by a juſt and energetic Government, are among the moſt ſtriking Sentiments expreſſed on this Occaſion; while a generous Wiſh, for the Freedom and Happineſs of the whole Society of Man, appears to have glowed in the Boſom of every Aſſemblage of Citizens thro' the Union.

In the Months of April, May and June laſt, there were ſhipped at the Port of Philadelphia, 227,151 Barrels of Flour, and 2508 Barrels of Middlings.

DIED]—At New Haven, the Honorable ROGER SHERMAN, Eſq; One of the Senators in Congreſs for the State of Connecticut.

—At Salem, Dr. GEORGE LOGAN of Charleſton, (S. C.) who was on a Northern Tour for his Health.

—In this Town, Capt. CHARLES HANDY, in the 54th Year of his Age, formerly a reſpectable Merchant of this Place.

—Mrs. ELLERY, Conſort of William Ellery, Eſq.

NANTUCKET, *July* 23. Arrived here the following Veſſels from a Whaling Cruiſe, on the Coaſt of Brazil, viz. Columbia, Joſeph Bennet, 900 Barrels Whale Oil—Brig Leo, William Coffin, 650 Barrels—Brig Amazone, D. Giles, 650—Ship Columbia, Philip Foſdick, 700 Barrels.—Capt. Foſdick, on the 6th Inſtant, in Lat. 29 N. Lon. 65 W. ſpoke the Polaque Privateer, Sans Culotte, from Bourdeaux, had two Prizes with her, a Ship from Glaſgow bound to Jamaica, and a Brig from the Weſt Indies bound to Europe; which in Company took a Ship from Jamaica, with 450 Puncheons of Rum, and 400 Hogſheads of Sugar, which made the eighth Prize this Cruiſe. The Privateer with the laſt three Prizes was making the beſt of their Way for the Capes of the Delaware, and merrily ſinging *Ca Ira! Ca Ira!*

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcribers for Settlement, on the Second Tueſday of every Month, for Six Months from this Date, at the Houſe of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in ſaid Tiverton; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment within the above Period, to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER,
JOHN MANCHESTER,
} Executors.

Tiverton, April 2, 1793.

GENEROUS ACTION.

EIGHT Inhabitants (Victims of the unhappy Event which occaſioned the Deſtruction of the Town of Cape-Francois) were obliged to fly from their Houſes, and retired the 21ſt of June Ult. on board the Brig Jaſon, of Middletown, Connecticut, Captain Moſes Tryon, who generouſly gave them Shelter, and offered to carry them to New London, free from all Expences. Agreeably to his Orders, the 28th following, he arrived at Turk's Iſlands, after Sunſet—before the brig came to, ſhe was boarded by the Boat of the Privateer Sloop Betſy and Polly, of St. Vincents, Capt. Wells.—Col. Alexander Murray, Governor of thoſe Iſlands, who had been informed of their diſaſterous Situation, immediately repaired on board, and by all Means endeavoured to diſpel their Fears. Capt. Tryon acquainted him of their Misfortunes, and that Ten Negroes and a few Trunks of Linen Wares, which were on board, were the Remainder of their Fortunes. The next Morning, in Preſence of the Colonel and the Captain and Officers of the Sloop, the Brig was ſearched by the Crew of the Privateer, who, after acknowledging the Sincerity of Captain Tryon's Declaration, retired, manifeſting that Concern which is uſual with all tender hearted Mortals on ſuch an Occaſion.

The worthy Son of Lord Dunmore did not withhold his Favours, but offered his Aſſiſtance to thoſe unfortunate Sufferers, who were entertained by the Inhabitants of Turk's Iſland, while they remmained there.

Our Gratitude, generous Man! is an acknowledgment due to your Character—May your Example, admired by all Nations, intice Imitators.

ESTANSAN & ARNAUD.

Newport, July 26, 1793.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, July 29.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Friendſhip, Webſter,	New York
—— Apollo, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Suſanna, Otis ſbe,	Ditto
—— Venus, Hayes,	Do.
—— Ranger, Gladding,	Do.
—— Marſh, Northam,	Do.
—— Four Couſins, Davis,	Long-Iſland
—— Abigail, Tew,	Do
—— Betſy, Valentine,	Do
—— Nancy, Borden,	Do
—— Randolph, Chace,	Do
—— Elizabeth, Siſſon,	Do
—— Swallow, Chaloner,	Do
—— Rainbow, Barnaby,	Do
—— Sarah Ann, Topham,	Rope-Ferry
—— Betſy, Child,	Baltimore
—— Betſy, Stanton,	Nixonton
—— Clementina, Weſtcott,	Providence
—— Fanny, Harris,	New-London
—— Rambler, Pendleton,	Frank Bridge
—— Induſtry, Carr,	St. Croix
—— Polly, Couſſines,	St. Euſtatia
Schooner Polly, Perkins,	Biddeford
—— Sally, [illegible]n,	Waſhington
—— Affonet Packet, Paine,	Long Iſland
Brig Sally, Shearman,	St. Croix

CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Sarah Ann, Topham,	Rope-Ferry
—— Amore, Cahoone,	New York
—— Sally, Baſtleeek,	Do
—— Apollo, Cahoone,	Do
Sloop Friendſhip, Peterſon,	Do
Sloop Laura, Turner,	Baltimore
Sloop Nancy, Hill,	Norfolk
Sloop Two Brothers, Brown,	Norfolk
Sloop Sally, Juſtin,	Providence
Schooner Affonet Packet, Payne,	Long Iſland
—— Arlethear, Cole,	Norfolk

On Tueſday Evening next, the 6th of Auguſt, will be performed, at Mrs. PENROSE'S HALL,

A GRAND CONCERT of
Vocal and Inſtrumental MUSIC,

For the Benefit of Monſ. St. AMAND.

FIRST PART

Overture, de la Caravane, by GRETRY.
An Italian Song, by Monſ. MALLET.
A Clarinette Concerto, by Monſ. FOUCARD.
Engliſh Song, by Madame PLACIDE.
A Violin Concerto, by Monſ. BOULLAY.
A Grand Symphonia, by HAYDEN.

SECOND PART.

Overture, d'Iphigenie en Aulide, by the celebrated GLUK.
The celebrated Duet of Silvain, by Madame DOUVILLIER and Monſ. MALLET.
A Grand Symphonia, by Monſ. GOSSET.
Engliſh Song, by Mr. HARPER.
Violin Concerto, by Mr. PETIT.
The CONCERT will be concluded by a GRAND CHACOGNE De le FLOQUET.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who will pleaſe to Honor the Concert with their Preſence, may reſt aſſured that nothing ſhall be neglected, to render the Entertainment pleaſing and agreeable.

A Subſcription is opened, at Mr. ADANCOURT's, near the Theatre.

TICKETS will be ſent to the Subſcribers, the Day previous to the CONCERT.

The CONCERT will begin preciſely at Half paſt Seven o'Clock.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,
Informs his good Cuſtomers, and the Public in general,

THAT he has juſt received from England, via New York, a freſh Supply of ſeaſonable GOODS, which he is ſelling, at the very loweſt Rates

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 27, 1793.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, *Auguſt* 1, 1793, will be Preſented,

A COMEDY.——Call'd,

The TEMPEST;

OR,

The ENCHANTED ISLAND.

Proſpero, (an Enchanter)	Mr. Adams,
Hippolito, (a Man who never ſaw a Woman)	Mr. Watts,
Alonzo,	Mr. Minchin,
Gonzalo,	Mr. Huggins,
Antonio,	Mr. Kenny,
And Ferdinand,	Mr. Harper.

SAILORS.

Stephano (Maſter of the Ship)	Mr. Minchin,
Ventoſo,	Mr. Kenny,
Muſtacho, (Mate)	Mr. Huggins,
Caliban, (A Monſter of the Iſle)	Mr. Watts,
And Trincola, (A Drunken Boatſwain)	Mr. Harper,
Dorinda, (Women who never ſaw a Man,)	Miſs Smith,
Miranda, (Women who never ſaw a Man,)	Miſs Brewer.
And Ariel (an airy Spirit)	Mrs. Metchler.

To conclude with, A Proſpect of the SEA; and a Grand View of NEPTUNE and AMPHITRITE, in a SEA CHARIOT.

Neptune,	Mr. Kenny,
And Amphitrite,	Mrs. Metchler.

The Whole will conclude with a favourite PANTOMIME ENTERTAINMENT.—Called,

HARLEQUIN SKELETON.

Harlequin,	Monſ. Tronchet,
Old Man,	Monſ. Douvillier,
Enchanter,	Mr. Minchin,
Lover,	Mr. Huggins,
And Pierot,	Monſ. Placide,
Columbin,	Madame Placide.

Places in the Boxes may be taken of Mr. ADANCOURT, near the THEATRE, from Ten till One o'Clock, each Day; and TICKETS, at the Office under the Theatre, every Afternoon and Evening of Performance.

§†§ The Doors of the THEATRE will be opened at Half paſt 6, and the Curtain drawn up preciſely at Half paſt 7 o'Clock.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6s.—Side-Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 1s. 6d.

DORVAL,

TAYLOR and HABIT-MAKER, from PARIS,

MOST reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he intends to commence the Tayloring Buſineſs in all its different Branches, in a Building lately improved by Mr. Edes as a Printing-Office, in Thames-ſtreet, next Door to the Store of Samuel Fowler, Eſq; and oppoſite the Golden Eagle.—Ladys' and Gentlemens' Habits made and repaired in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable Manner; alſo Cloaths cleaned and made to look as when new; Spots of all Kinds taken out, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.—Any Orders will be attended to with Punctuality, and the ſmalleſt Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, July 29, 1793.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the laſt Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by

Thomas Green
and Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A very General Aſſortment of
ENGLISH and *INDIA*
GOODS,

Amongſt which are

Broadcloths of all Colours, from

5/ to the beſt ſuper fine,
Kerſameres—a great Variety,
Caſſimeres and Coatings, from as low as 1/6 per Yard,
Velvets, Royal Ribs, Janes and Fuſtians,
Striped and plain Nankeens,
Iriſh Linens, Muſlins at 14d. and upwards,
A great Variety of Looking Glaſſes.

All which may be had, by Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Rate

Said GREENS reſpectfully acknowledge the ample Favours of their good Cuſtomers, in Town and Country, and hope to ſerve them no leſs to their Satisfaction for the future.

N B. Country Produce will be received in Pay, at the higheſt Prices.

Newport, May 13 1793.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardſon,

AN Aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—a Quantity of PAPER HANGINGS—beſt warranted SCYTHES and a good Aſſortment of Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets, &c.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

their late successes, hold their white enemies in great derision. Their supplies, he believes, are not given them by the British government, though actually drawn from the King's stores among them, but he thinks for the valuable consideration of their fur:——They however draw a yearly suit of blankets, &c. from the Crown, to encourage their hunting, and keep them in humour. Smith is fully of opinion, that our Commissioners cannot settle a treaty on any other terms, than establishing the river Ohio as the boundary line between the United States and the Indian nations at war.—We obtained from our informant the names of such persons, in custody of the Indians, as came within his recollection, viz.—Edward Hinman, a private of Shaler's company, —— Hall (of Wallingford) a serjeant in do. —— Ames (recruiting serjeant) of Fielding's company, —— Moffatt of do. from Massachusetts; Peter Larkins, of Durham; —— Atkins (supposed of Middletown—all of whom were with St. Clair's army: Likewise David Hull, an aged man (a weaver) from Watertown, in this county. Smith says he was with our Commissioners (in whose care he left his children) and obtained a pass, rations and a gunner, from Col. Pickering, to enable him to prosecute his journey. He says the treaty will be delayed twenty days, in consequence of the detention of the Commissioners; the British requiring more formal credentials of their mission, before they can pass their garrisons;—which pretended informality has obliged them to encamp, till the return of their express from the War-Office at Philadelphia.—Their suite consists of more than 30; part of whom are a respectable deputation from the benevolent society of FRIENDS, largely supplied with money, &c. to ransom the prisoners and cultivate peace.

WORCESTER, July 14.

On Tuesday last, Capt. Elisha Allen, of Princeton, was most inhumanly murdered, by Samuel Frost, the person who was tried in this town, some years ago, for the murder of his father.

NEWPORT, July 30.

The Governor of South Carolina, on the 3d of June, issued a Proclamation, prohibiting Vessels from Grenada, or any other of the Windward West-India Islands, coming nearer to the City of Charleston, than Fort Johnston, until they have undergone an Examination; credible Evidence having been received that a pestilential Disease is prevalent in those Islands. The Master Warden of the Port of Philadelphia, has issued similar Orders, limiting the approach of such Vessels to Mud-Island, till a report is made of the Condition of their Crews, &c. by the Health Officer of the Port.

A Letter from Belfast (Ireland) dated April 28, to a Gentleman in Baltimore, says, "You can have no idea of the State of Things in this Country; the Linen Manufactories and every Species of Business entirely knocked up; nor can I see any Prospect of Matters mending, while this War continues. The Protestants and Catholics joined. When Government understood this, they of themselves relieved the latter from the Grievances complained of, and the latter are now *satisfied*, and daily returning Thanks. Our Volunteers dare not meet, or appear in Arms now; their Cannon is taken from them, and the Army poured down upon us; no less than a Regiment of Foot here, and the neighbouring Towns all full. Our Patriots deserted us, and changed sides in the House of Lords and Commons; and in Consequence of the unfortunate Turn Affairs have taken here, I believe if there were a Dozen American Ships in our Harbour, they would all, in less than a Month, be filled with Passengers, many of them of the first Respectability and Property."

The Anniversary of Independence has been more extensively celebrated this Year, than usual.—It affords pleasing Reflections, to the patriotic Mind, to observe such a Spirit of Union and fraternal Affection, among the Citizens of the United States.——The acknowledgment of the Blessings of Independence, as secured by a just and energetic Government, are among the most striking Sentiments expressed on this Occasion; while a generous Wish, for the Freedom and Happiness of the whole Society of Man, appears to have glowed in the Bosom of every Assemblage of Citizens thro' the Union.

In the Months of April, May and June last, there were shipped at the Port of Philadelphia, 207,151 Barrels of Flour, and 2508 Barrels of Middlings.

DIED]—At New Haven, the Honorable ROGER SHERMAN, Esq; One of the Senators in Congress for the State of Connecticut.

—At Salem, Dr. GEORGE LOGAN, of Charleston, (S. C.) who was on a Northern Tour for his Health.

—In this Town, Capt. CHARLES HANDY, in the 54th Year of his Age, formerly a respectable Merchant of this Place.

—Mrs. ELLERY, Consort of William Ellery, Esq.

NANTUCKET, *July* 23. Arrived here the following Vessels from a Whaling Cruise, on the Coast of Brazil, Ship Columbia, Joseph Bennet, 900 Barrels Whale Oil—Brig Leo, William Gilley, 550 Barrels—Brig Amazone, D. Giles, 650—Ship Columbia, Philip Foldick, 700 Barrels.—Capt. Foldick, on the 6th Instant, in Lat. 29 N. Lon. 65 W. spoke the Polaque Privateer, Sans Culotte, from Bourdeaux, had two Prizes with her, a Ship from Glasgow bound to Jamaica, and a Brig from the West-Indies bound to Europe; while in Company took a Ship from Jamaica, with 450 Puncheons of Rum, and 400 Hogsheads of Sugar, which made the eighth Prize this Cruise. The Privateer with the last three Prizes was making the best of their Way for the Capes of the Delaware, and merrily singing *Ca Ira! Ca Ira!*

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of ISAAC MANCHESTER, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscribers for Settlement, on the Second Tuesday of every Month, for Six Months from this Date, at the House of Mr. Abraham Manchester, in said Tiverton; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment within the above Period, to either of us.

PHILIP MANCHESTER,
ISAAC MANCHESTER,
ABRAHAM MANCHESTER,
JOHN MANCHESTER,
} Executors.

Tiverton, April 1, 1793.

GENEROUS ACTION.

EIGHT Inhabitants (Victims of the unhappy Event which occasioned the Destruction of the Town of Cape-Francois) were obliged to fly from their Houses, and retired the 21st of June Ult. on board the Brig Jason, of Middletown, Connecticut, Captain Moses Tryon, who generously gave them Shelter, and offered to carry them to New London, free from all Expences. Agreeably to his Orders, the 28th following, he arrived at Turk's Islands, after Sunset—before the brig came to, she was boarded by the Boat of the Privateer Sloop Betsy and Polly, of St. Vincents, Capt. Wells.—Col. Alexander Murray, Governor of those Islands, who had been informed of their disasterous Situation, immediately repaired on board, and by all Means endeavoured to dispel their Fears. Capt. Tryon acquainted him of their Misfortunes, and that Ten Negroes and a few Trunks of Linen Wares, which were on board, were the Remainder of their Fortunes. The next Morning, in Presence of the Colonel and the Captain and Officers of the Sloop, the Brig was searched by the Crew of the Privateer, who, after acknowledging the Sincerity of Captain Tryon's Declaration, retired, manifesting that Concern which is usual with all tender hearted Mortals on such an Occasion.

The worthy Son of Lord Dunmore did not withhold his Favours, but offered his Assistance to those unfortunate Sufferers, who were entertained by the Inhabitants of Turk's Island, while they remmained there.

Our Gratitude, generous Man! is an acknowledgment due to your Character—May your Example, admired by all Nations, intice Imitators.

ESTANSAN & ARNAUD.

Newport, July 26, 1793.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, July 29.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Friendship, Webster,	New-York
—— Apollo, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Susanna, Ormsbe,	Ditto
—— Venus, Hayes,	Do.
—— Ranger, Gladding,	Do.
—— Martha, Northam,	Do.
—— Four Cousins, Davis,	Long-Island
—— Abigail, Tew,	Do
—— Betsy, Valentine,	Do
—— Nancy, Borden,	Do
—— Randolph, Chace,	Do
—— Elizabeth, Sisson,	Do
—— Swallow, Chaloner,	Do
—— Rainbow, Barnaby,	Do
—— Sarah Ann, Topham,	Rope-Ferry
—— Betsy, Child,	Baltimore
—— Betsy, Stanton,	Nixonton
—— Clementina, Westcott,	Providence
—— Fanny, Harris,	New-London
—— Rambler, Pendleton,	Prank Bridge
—— Industry, Carr,	St. Croix
—— Polly, Caussines,	St. Eustatia
Schooner Polly, Perkins,	Biddeford
—— Sally, Mayhan,	Washington
—— Affonet Packet, Paine,	Long Island
Brig Sally, Shearman,	St. Croix

CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Sarah Ann, Topham,	Rope-Ferry
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	New York
—— Sally, Eastleeck,	Do
—— Apollo, Cahoone,	Do
Sloop Friendship, Peterson,	Do
Sloop Laura, Turner,	Baltimore
Sloop Nancy, Hill,	Norfolk
Sloop Two Brothers, Brown,	Norfolk
Sloop Sally, Justin,	Providence
Schooner Affonet Packet, Payne,	Long Island
—— Allethear, Cole,	Norfolk

On Tuesday Evening next, the 6th of August, will be performed, at Mrs. PENROSE'S HALL,

A GRAND CONCERT of
Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC,

For the Benefit of Monsr. St. AMAND.

FIRST PART.

Overture, de la Caravane, by GRETRY.
An Italian Song, by Monsr. MALLET.
A Clarinette Concerto, by Mons. FOUCARD.
English Song, by Madame PLACIDE.
A Violin Concerto, by Mons. BOULLAY.
A Grand Symphonia, by HAYDEN.

SECOND PART.

Overture, d'Iphigenie en Aulide, by the celebrated GLUK.
The celebrated Duet of Silvain, by Madame DOUVILLIER and Monsr. MALLET.
A Grand Symphonia, by Monsr. GOSSET.
English Song, by Mr. HARPER.
Violin Concerto, by Mr. PETIT.
The CONCERT will be concluded by a GRAND CHACOGNE De le FLOQUET.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who will please to Honor the Concert with their Presence, may rest assured that nothing shall be neglected, to render the Entertainment pleasing and agreeable.

A Subscription is opened, at Mr. ADANCOURT's, near the Theatre.

TICKETS will be sent to the Subscribers, the Day previous to the CONCERT.

The CONCERT will begin precisely at Half past Seven o'Clock.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,
Informs his good Customers, and the Public in general,

THAT he has just received from England, via New York, a fresh Supply of seasonable GOODS, which he is selling, at the very lowest Rates

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 27, 1793.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, *August* 1, 1793, will be Presented,

A COMEDY.——Call'd,

The TEMPEST;

OR,

The ENCHANTED ISLAND.

Prospero, (an Enchanter)	Mr. Adams,
Hippolito, (a Man who never saw a Woman)	Mr. Watts,
Alonzo,	Mr. Minchin,
Gonzalo,	Mr. Huggins,
Antonio,	Mr. Kenny,
And Ferdinand,	Mr. Harper.

SAILORS.

Stephano (Master of the Ship)	Mr. Minchin,
Ventoso,	Mr. Kenny,
Mustacho, (Mate)	Mr. Huggins,
Caliban, (A Monster of the Isle)	Mr. Watts,
And Trincola, (A Drunken Boatswain)	Mr. Harper,
Dorinda, Miranda, (Women who never saw a Man,)	Miss Smith, Miss Brewer,
And Ariel (an airy Spirit)	Mrs. Metchler.

To conclude with, A Prospect of the SEA; and a Grand View of NEPTUNE and AMPHITRITE, in a SEA CHARIOT.

Neptune,	Mr. Kenny,
And Amphitrite,	Mrs. Metchler.

The Whole will conclude with a favourite PANTOMIME ENTERTAINMENT.—Called,

HARLEQUIN SKELETON.

Harlequin,	Monsr. Tronche,
Old Man,	Monsr. Douvillier,
Enchanter,	Mr. Minchin,
Lover,	Mr. Huggins,
And Pierot,	Monsr. Placide,
Columbin,	Madame Placide.

Places in the Boxes may be taken of Mr. ADANCOURT, near the THEATRE, from Ten till One o'Clock, each Day; and TICKETS, at the Office under the Theatre, every Afternoon and Evening of Performance.

§†§ The Doors of the THEATRE will be opened at Half past 6, and the Curtain drawn up precisely at Half past 7 o'Clock.

Front and Stage-Boxes 6 s.—Side-Boxes 4 s. 6 d.—Pit 3 s.—Gallery 1 s. 6 d.

DORVAL,

TAYLOR and HABIT-MAKER, from PARIS,

MOST respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he intends to commence the Tayloring Business in all its different Branches, in a Building lately improved by Mr. Edes as a Printing-Office, in Thames-street, next Door to the Store of Samuel Fowler, Esq; and opposite the Golden Eagle.—Ladys' and Gentlemens' Habits made and repaired in the neatest and most fashionable Manner; also Cloaths cleaned and made to look as when new; Spots of all Kinds taken out, on the most reasonable Terms.——Any Orders will be attended to with Punctuality, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, July 29, 1793.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the last Ships from Europe, and ready for Sale, by

Thomas Green *and* Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A very General Assortment of

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Amongst which are

Broadcloths of all Colours, from 5/. to the best superfine,
Kersameres—a great Variety,
Calicoes and Chintzes, some as low as 1/6 per Yard,
Velvets, Royal Ribs, Janes and Fustians,
Striped and plain Nankeens,
Irish Linens, Muslins at 14d. and upwards,
A great Variety of Looking Glasses.

All which may be had, by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rate.

Said GREENS respectfully acknowledge the ample Favours of their good Customers, in Town and Country, and hope to serve them no less to their Satisfaction for the future.

N B. Country Produce will be received in Pay, at the highest Prices.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—a beautiful Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS—best warranted SCYTHES—and a good Assortment of Iron Pots, Kettles, skillets, &c.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

CHOOSING A WIFE,

BY A PIPE OF TOBACCO.

TUBE, I love thee as my life;
By thee I mean to choose a wife:
Tube, thy colour let me find,
In her skin, and in her mind,
Let her have a shape as fine;
Let her breath be sweet as thine:
Let her, when her lips I kiss,
Burn like thee, to give me bliss;
Let her, in some smoke or other,
All my failings kindly smother.
Often when my thoughts are low,
Send them where they ought to go;
When to study I incline,
Let her aid be such as thine:
Such as thine her charming pow'r,
In the vacant social hour.
Let her live to give delight,
Ever warm and ever bright:
Let her deeds, whene'er she dies,
Mount as incense to the skies.

Mons. Briffot De Warville's observations, on Dr. Franklin's, Gazettes.

"I poſſeſs one of theſe Gazettes, compoſed by him, and printed at his preſs. It is a precious relique, a monument which I wiſh to preſerve with reverence, to teach men to blush at the prejudice which makes them deſpiſe the uſeful and important profeſſion of the editor of daily papers. Men of his profeſſion among a free people, are their firſt preceptors, and beſt friends; and when they unite talents with patriotiſm and philoſophy, when they ſerve us as the canal for communicating truths, for diſſipating prejudices, and removing thoſe hatreds which prevent the human race from uniting together in one great family, theſe men are the curates, the miſſionaries, the angels deputed from heaven for the happineſs of man.

"Let it not be ſaid, in ridicule of this profeſſion that an ill uſe is ſome times made of it, for the defence of vice, of deſpotiſm, of errors. Shall we proſcribe eloquence and the uſe of ſpeech, becauſe wicked men poſſeſs them?"

NORWICH, July 2.

A correſpondent remarks, upon the *little, tiny* ſtraw hats, now in vogue, that the *Ladies* muſt have made a miſtake, in introducing them;—that they muſt have been deſigned for *little, tiny* girls, and not for *Ladies* who are *apta maritagiis*. Dame nature, in contriving her matters, is ſaid to have conſulted proportion, and to have made every thing beautiful; but our modern fine *Ladies* have varied from the original plan, if we may judge from appearances, and appearances are all that a modeſt man *can* judge from. The eſſentials now ſeem to be, a *Head*, (comparatively) as big as the head of a great pin—a *Buſom*, two feet and an half diameter, open work—in that Mr. Herſchel might here make diſcoveries, with the *naked eye*, ſimilar to thoſe which he makes in the moon, with his *glaſſes*; ſuch as, *dark ſpots, light ſpots, hills and dales*, &c. but no *inhabitants*;—a *waiſt*, as large as the aforeſaid pin, and bent forward in the middle, to an angle of 135 degrees—Petticoats, &c. as uſual.—The whole ſupported upon the tips of the toes, and a little ſtick about three inches long, at each heel.

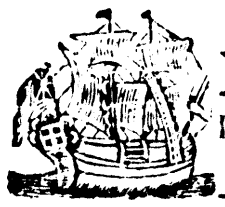
For *SALE*,

THE HOUSE and STORES, belonging to the Eſtate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceaſed; now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.——For Terms, apply to the Subſcribers;—who requeſt all Perſons, having Accounts open with ſaid HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and thoſe who are any ways indebted to his Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subſcribers, Executors of his laſt Will and Teſtament.

BENJAMIN PARODIE,
SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, July 13, 1793.

For *FREIGHT*, or *CHARTER*,



The SCHOONER

NANCY,

RICHARD BARNEY, *Maſter*,

Now lying at SLOCUM's Wharf.——She is between 50 and 60 Tons Burthen, is well found, and has good Accommodations.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Maſter on board.

Newport, July 16, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

Carries on the Buſineſs in all its Branches,

HAS on Hand, for Sale, ſome Farms on the Iſland, and on the Main; ſeveral Houſes, in different Parts of the Town; four Houſes and Lots in the Main-Street, ſome of which will be exchanged for Land in this State, or the State of Vermont.——He can furniſh Gentlemen and Ladies with furniſhed Rooms, or without.

Any Perſon that wants a Veſſel, built of any Size, by applying to him, may be ſupplied on reaſonable Terms.

He purchaſes and ſells SECURITIES, of all Sorts.—He will give a deſirable Price for Old GOLD and SILVER, BRASS and COPPER.

BENJAMIN HILL

Informs the Public in general, and his Cuſtomers in particular,

THAT he has removed his Bake-Houſe, from Walter Eaſton's to Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf, where he now carries on the BAKING BUSINESS, in all its Branches;—And has for Sale, a ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, which will be Sold cheap for Caſh.——He has to LET, the lower Part of Mr. Eaſton's Houſe, from which he has juſt removed.

Newport, July 15, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 12th *Day of September next,*

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM REDWOOD, of Philadelphia.——Said Houſe is now repairing, and will be put in complete Order.—For Terms apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, July 6, 1793.

THE Aſſignees to the Eſtate of RICHARD GREENE, late of Warwick, deceaſed, hereby notify the Creditors, that they have diſpoſed of the whole of ſaid Eſtate, and are now ready to make a Diſtribution of the Monies that have ariſen from the Sale thereof, to them only, they producing proper Vouchers of their reſpective Claims.

Newport, July 4, 1793.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of JOHN CRANSTON, late of Newport, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for Settlement; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment, to

COMFORT CRANSTON, *Admr.*

Newport, July 9, 1793.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST

Has juſt imported, from LONDON *and* AMSTERDAM,

A FRESH Aſſortment of DRUGS, DYERS' WARE, &c. &c. which he has to ſell, at his Shop, in Thames-Street; amongſt which are the following Articles, viz.——Hooper's, Anderſon's and Lockyer's, Pills—Bateman's Drops—Turlington's Balſam—Francis's Female Strengthening Elixir—Britiſh Oil—Eſſence of Peppermint—Lump and fine Magnesia.

LIKEWISE,

A neat Aſſortment of Perfumes—Eſſence of Lavender—Bergamot—Orange, and Oil of Rhodium—Oval Smelling-Bottles with Salts.

ALSO,

Madder—ground Redwood—Argol—blue Vitriol—Oil of Vitriol—Aquæ Fortis—Cloves—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Allpice—Pepper—Vermilion—Queen's Yellow, &c. &c. &c.

Mc. CANN,

LADIES HAIR DRESSER, FROM *NEW YORK*,

Reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport,

THAT he has arrived here, with an Intention of carrying on his Buſineſs: He has now the neweſt Faſhions, from London and Paris:—He makes Ladies BRAIDS, CUSHIONS, RINGLETS, &c.—they are made to fit, like Hair of natural Growth, and will baffle the niceſt Inſpection.—He alſo makes the neweſt faſhion'd full-dreſſed CAPS, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, that will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, will pleaſe to ſend to his Shop, in the Main-Street, next Door but one to the THEATRE—where he will be happy to receive their Commands.

Mc. CANN having, for a Series of Time, had the Honour of dreſſing ſome of the firſt Ladies on the Continent—hopes he will, by his Aſſiduity and ſincere Wiſh to pleaſe, merit the Favour and Patronage of the liberal Inhabitants of Newport.

June 17, 1793.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

To be SOLD or LET,

And entered the 25th of March next,

THE Poſſeſſions of the Subſcriber, ſituate in Tiverton, containing about 30 Acres of LAND, with Part of a Dwelling-Houſe, and other Out-Buildings thereon.—For further Particulars inquire of WESTON HICKS, living on the Premiſes.

Tiverton, June 26, 1793.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM SAWDY, of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, Cooper, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſee Cauſe, at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to appoint Commiſſioners or Aſſignees to receive and diſtribute the Eſtate of ſaid WILLIAM, ſaid to be inſolvent, among his Creditors, according to Law.

Witneſs, THOMAS PECKHAM, *Clerk*.

Newport, July 15, 1793.

WILLIAM LADD

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Public,

That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA	Wines	Prunes	
Sherry		Citron	
Liſbon		Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts	
Port		Freſh Raiſins, per Cask or lb.	
Malaga		Anchovies	
Weſt-India	Rum	Thin-ſhell'd Almonds	
New-England		Sugar'd Almonds	
Cherry		Sugar Plumbs	
Gin		Barley Sugar	
Anniſeed Cordial		Brown Sugar	
Doctor Stevens		Loaf Do.	
Hyſon	TEAS	Molaſſes	
Hyſon-Skin		Chocolate	
Souchong		Coffee	
Bohea		Starch	
Nutmegs		Flour	
Cinnamon		Writing-Paper per Ream	
Cloves		Wrapping-Paper per Ream	
Mace		Cotton Wool	
Alſpice		WINDOW-GLASS	
Ginger		Ground Camwood	
Pepper		Ground Redwood	
Olives		Stick Redwood	
Capers		Flour Brimſtone	
Florence Oil		Roll Brimſtone	
Beſt Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles		Indigo	
Engliſh Muſtard		Copperas	
Freſh Malaga Grapes		Allum	
Beſt Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.		Beſt Boſton made SNUFF per Bladder.	

ALSO,

A large Aſſortment of Crockery-Ware,
An Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand ſundry Articles, which they will ſell on the very loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale and Retail, (many of which lower than the firſt Coſt) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,	Kitchen Stoves,
Brandy and Geneva,	Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,	Cloſe Ditto for Shops,
Excellent Bohea Tea,	Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Chocolate and Coffee,	Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Ginger,	Sheet-Iron,
Pimento,	A general Aſſortment of Hollow Ware,
Pepper,	20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
Nutmegs and Raiſins,	6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs,
Flour and Ship Bread,	Cod-Hooks,
Beef and Pork,	Bar-Lead,
Metal Tea-Pots,	Shot and Powder,
An Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware,	Brimſtone,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,	Copperas,
Cotton and Wool Cards,	Allum,
Bellows,	Redwood,
Briſtles,	Logwood,
Nail Hammers,	Fuſtick and Lignumvitæ,
Sheep Shears,	Frying Pans,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,	Warming Pans,
Hard Soap,	Shovels and Tongs,
White Lead ground in Oil,	Flat-Irons,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,	Braſs Candleſticks,
Spermaceti Candles,	Braſs Kettles,
Grindſtones,	Steelyards,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,	Scale-Beams,
Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,	Cheſt and Padlocks,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,	Candle Snuffers,
Iron Cabooſes,	Penknives,
	Knives and Forks, &c. &c.

A General Aſſortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Alſo, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths,

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commiſſion, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Perſons having Accounts open with the CLARKE & HAMMOND, are deſired to call and ſettle the ſame, by Caſh or otherwiſe.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe, Quarter-Caſk, or Caſe,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Flour, by the Barrel,
Ruſſia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a Mackerel BOAT, of any Dimenſion, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt Notice, by applying to him.

ALSO,

Three good Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, and warrants it good.

☞ He gives the higheſt Price for Old COPPER and SILVER.

Newport, June 22, 1793.

CHOOSING A WIFE,

BY A PIPE OF TOBACCO.

TUBE, I love thee as my life;
By thee I mean to choose a wife:
Tube, thy colour let me find,
In her skin, and in her mind,
Let her have a shape as fine;
Let her breath be sweet as thine:
Let her, when her lips I kiss,
Burn like thee, to give me bliss;
Let her, in some smoke or other,
All my failings kindly smother.
Often when my thoughts are low,
Send them where they ought to go;
When to study I incline,
Let her aid be such as thine:
Such as thine her charming pow'r,
In the vacant social hour.
Let her live to give delight,
Ever warm and ever bright:
Let her deeds, whene'er she dies,
Mount as incense to the skies.

Monf. Briffot De Warville's observations, on Dr. Franklin's, Gazettes.

"I poſſeſs one of theſe Gazettes, compoſed by him, and printed at his preſs. It is a precious relique, a monument which I wiſh to preſerve with reverence, to teach men to bluſh at the prejudice which makes them deſpiſe the uſeful and important profeſſion of the editor of daily papers. Men of his profeſſion among a free people, are their firſt preceptors, and beſt friends; and when they unite talents with patriotiſm and philoſophy, when they ſerve us as the canal for communicating truths, for diſſipating prejudices, and removing thoſe hatreds which prevent the human race from uniting together in one great family, theſe men are the curates, the miſſionaries, the angels deputed from heaven for the happineſs of man.

"Let it not be ſaid, in ridicule of this profeſſion that an ill uſe is ſome times made of it, for the defence of vice, of deſpotiſm, of errors. Shall we proſcribe eloquence and the uſe of ſpeech, becauſe wicked men poſſeſs them?"

NORWICH, July 2.

A correſpondent remarks, upon the *little, tiny* ſtraw hats, now in vogue, that the *Ladies* muſt have made a miſtake, in introducing them;—that they muſt have been deſigned for *little, tiny* girls, and not for *Ladies* who are *apta maritagiis*. Dame nature, in contriving her matters, is ſaid to have conſulted proportion, and to have made every thing beautiful; but our modern fine *Ladies* have varied from the original plan, if we may judge from appearances, and appearances are all that a modeſt man *can* judge from. The eſſentials now ſeem to be, a *Head*, (bonnet and all) as big as the head of a great pin—a *Boſom*, two feet and an half diameter, open work—in that Mr. Herſchel might here make diſcoveries, with the *naked eye*, ſimilar to thoſe which he makes in the moon, with his *glaſſes*; ſuch as, *dark ſpots, light ſpots, hills and dales*, &c. but no *inhabitants*;—a *waiſt*, as large as the aforeſaid pin, and bent forward in the middle, to an angle of 135 degrees.—Petticoats, &c. as uſual.—The whole ſupported upon the tips of the toes, and a little ſtick about three inches long, at each heel.

For *SALE*,

THE HOUSE and STORES, belonging to the Eſtate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceaſed, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.——For Terms, apply to the Subſcribers;—who requeſt all Perſons, having Accounts open with ſaid HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and thoſe who are any ways indebted to his Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subſcribers, Executors of his laſt Will and Teſtament.

BENJAMIN PARODIE,
SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, July 13, 1793.

For *FREIGHT*, or *CHARTER*,

The SCHOONER

NANCY,

RICHARD BARNEY, *Maſter*,

Now lying at SLOCUM's Wharf.——She is between 50 and 60 Tons Burthen, is well found, and has good Accommodations.—For further Particulars, inquire of the Maſter on board.

Newport, July 16, 1793.

MANUFACTURED *and* SOLD *by*

JONATHAN MARSH,

MOULD and dipped CANDLES—hard and ſoft SOAP.

☞ He exchanges dipped Candles for Tallow, at One Penny Half Penny per Pound; and gives Caſh for rough and tried TALLOW.

He alſo takes HAY in, to Screw.

Newport, 18th 2d Month, 1793.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

Carries on the Buſineſs in all its Branches,

HAS on Hand, for Sale, ſome Farms on the Iſland, and on the Main; ſeveral Houſes, in different Parts of the Town; four Houſes and Lots in the Main-Street, ſome of which will be exchanged for Land in this State, or the State of Vermont.——He can furniſh Gentlemen and Ladies with furniſhed Rooms, or without.

Any Perſon that wants a Veſſel, built of any Size, by applying to him, may be ſupplied on reaſonable Terms.

He purchaſes and ſells SECURITIES, of all Sorts.—He will give a deſirable Price for Old GOLD and SILVER, BRASS and COPPER.

BENJAMIN HILL

Informs the Public in general, and his Cuſtomers in particular,

THAT he has removed his Bake-Houſe, from Walter Eaſton's to Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf, where he now carries on the BAKING BUSINESS, in all its Branches:—And has for Sale, a ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, which will be Sold cheap for Caſh.——He has to LET, the lower Part of Mr. Eaſton's Houſe, from which he has juſt removed.

Newport, July 15, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 12th Day of September next,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE, together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, ſituated on Eaſton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM REDWOOD, of Philadelphia.——Said Houſe is now repairing, and will be put in complete Order.—For Terms apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, July 6, 1793.

THE Aſſignees to the Eſtate of RICHARD GREENE, late of Warwick, deceaſed, hereby notify the Creditors, that they have diſpoſed of the whole of ſaid Eſtate, and are now ready to make a Diſtribution of the Monies that have ariſen from the Sale thereof, to them only, they producing proper Vouchers of their reſpective Claims.

Newport, July 4, 1793.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of JOHN CRANSTON, late of Newport, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for Settlement; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment, to

COMFORT CRANSTON, *Adm'x.*

Newport, July 9, 1793.

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST

Has juſt imported, from LONDON *and* AMSTERDAM,

A FRESH Aſſortment of DRUGS, DYERS' WARE, &c. &c. which he has to ſell, at his Shop, in Thames-Street; amongſt which are the following Articles, viz.——Hooper's, Anderſon's and Lockyer's, Pills—Bateman's Drops—Turlington's Balſam—Frauncis's Female ſtrengthening Elixir—Britiſh Oil—Eſſence of Peppermint—Lump and fine Magniſia.

LIKEWISE,

A neat Aſſortment of Perfumes—Eſſence of Lavender—Bergamot—Oranges, and Oil of Rhodium—Oval Smelling-Bottles with Salts.

ALSO,

Madder—ground Redwood—Argol—blue Vitriol—Oil of Vitriol—Aquæ Fortis—Cloves—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Allſpice—Pepper—Vermilion—Queen's Yellow, &c. &c. &c.

Mc. CANN,

LADIES HAIR DRESSER, FROM *NEW YORK*,

Reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport,

THAT he has arrived here, with an Intention of carrying on his Buſineſs: He has now the neweſt Faſhions, from London and Paris:—He makes Ladies BRAIDS, CUSHIONS, RINGLETS, &c.—they are made to fit, like Hair of natural Growth, and will baffle the niceſt Inſpection.—He alſo makes the neweſt faſhion'd full-dreſſed CAPS, ſuitable for the Seaſon.

Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen, that will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, will pleaſe to ſend to his Shop, in the Main-Street, next Door but one to the THEATRE—where he will be happy to receive their Commands.

Mc. CANN having, for a Series of Time, had the Honour of dreſſing ſome of the firſt Ladies on the Continent—hopes he will, by his Aſſiduity and ſincere Wiſh to pleaſe, merit the Favour and Patronage of the liberal Inhabitants of Newport.

June 17, 1793.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

To be SOLD or LET,

And entered the 25th of March next,

THE Poſſeſſions of the Subſcriber, ſituate in Tiverton, containing about 30 Acres of LAND, with Part of a Dwelling-Houſe, and other Out-Buildings thereon.—For further Particulars inquire of WESTON HICKS, living on the Premiſes.

Tiverton, June 26, 1793.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM SAWDY, of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, Cooper, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſee Cauſe, at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the third Monday of November next, then and there to appoint Commiſſioners or Aſſignees to receive and diſtribute the Eſtate of ſaid WILLIAM, ſaid to be inſolvent, among his Creditors, according to Law.

Witneſs, THOMAS PECKHAM, *Clerk.*

Newport, July 15, 1793.

WILLIAM LADD

Moſt reſpectfully informs the Public,

That he has for Sale, at his Shop, the Corner of the New-Lane,

MADEIRA	Wines	Prunes
Sherry		Citron
Liſbon		Sugar Plumbs of all Sorts
Port		Freſh Raiſins, per Cask or lb.
Malaga		
Weſt-India	Rum	Anchovies
New-England		Thin-ſhell'd Almonds
Cherry		Sugar'd Almonds
Gin		Sugar Plumbs
Anniſeed Cordial		Barley Sugar
Doctor Stevens		Brown Sugar
Hyſon	TEAS	Loaf Do.
Hyſon-Skin		Molaſſes
Souchong		Chocolate
Bohea		Coffee
Nutmegs		Starch
Cinnamon		Flour
Cloves		Writing-Paper per Ream
Mace		Wrapping-Paper per Ream
Allſpice		Cotton Wool
Ginger		WINDOW-GLASS
Pepper		Ground Camwood
Olives		Ground Redwood
Capers		Stick Redwood
Florence Oil		Flour Brimſtone
Beſt Bourdeaux Ditto, in Bottles		Roll Brimſtone
		Indigo
Engliſh Muſtard		Copperas
Freſh Malaga Grapes		Allum
Beſt Turkey Figs, per Box or lb.		Beſt Boſton made SNUFF per Bladder.

ALSO,

A large Aſſortment of Crockery-Ware,
An Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,
Cutlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand ſundry Articles, which they will ſell on the very loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale and Retail, (many of which lower than the firſt Coſt) for Caſh, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,	Kitchen Stoves,
Brandy and Geneva,	Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,	Cloſe Ditto for Shops,
Excellent Bohea Tea,	Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Chocolate and Coffee,	Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Ginger,	Sheet-Iron,
Pimento,	A general Aſſortment of Hollow Ware,
Pepper,	20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails, 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs,
Nutmegs and Raiſins,	Cod-Hooks,
Flour and Ship Bread,	Bar-Lead,
Beef and Pork,	Shot and Powder,
Metal Tea-Pots,	Brimſtone,
An Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware,	Copperas,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,	Alum,
Cotton and Wool Cards,	Redwood,
Bellows,	Logwood,
Briſtles,	Fuſtick and Lignumvitæ,
Nail Hammers,	Frying Pans,
Sheep-Shears,	Warming Pans,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,	Shovels and Tongs,
Hard Soap,	Flat-Irons,
White Lead ground in Oil,	Braſs Candleſticks,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,	Braſs Kettles,
Spermaceti Candles,	Steelyards,
Grindſtones,	Scale-Beams,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,	Cheſt and Padlocks,
Excellent Salt for the Fiſhery,	Candle Snuffers,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,	Penknives,
Iron Caboooſes,	Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

A General Aſſortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Alſo, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commiſſion, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Perſons having Accounts open with the ſaid CLARKE & HAMMOND, are deſired to call and cloſe the ſame, by Caſh or otherwiſe.

Newport, May 13, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brandy, by the Pipe, Quarter-Caſk, or Caſe,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Barrel, or Caſe,
Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Flour, by the Barrel,
Ruſſia Duck, by the Bolt,
And Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Perſon that may want to purchaſe a MOSS BOAT, of any Dimenſion, may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt Notice, by applying to him.

ALSO,

Three good Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, and warranted good.

*** He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, June 22, 1793.